

INTERNATIONAL

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Austria 7 S	Luxembourg 10 L.F.
Belgium 10 B.F.	Morocco 120 D.
Denmark 125 D.K.	Netherlands 6.55 Fl.
France 100 F.	Nigeria 1.75 N.
Germany 1.00 D.M.	Portugal 6 Esc.
Greece 100 Dr.	Spain 16 Ptas.
Great Britain 75 P.	Sweden 1.30 S.Kr.
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Japan 100 Yen	U.S. 1.00 \$
Lebanon 100 P.	Yugoslavia 100 D.

Paris Is Testing Vacuum Cleaners

To Filter the Air

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Two mysterious cars were set up today in the grimy Gare de l'Est, one of eastern Paris and one schoolboy overhead asking: "Are they for launching rockets to the moon?"

The answer is no. They are giant air filters, being tested as a means of combating air pollution.

The towers, 16 and a half feet high and with a diameter of about five feet, are basically ordinary vacuum cleaners with a filter in the middle. Through four apertures at the base, the air is aspirated by an electric fan and sucked through several filters to the top, and out again, thus the pollution. Or so it is hoped.

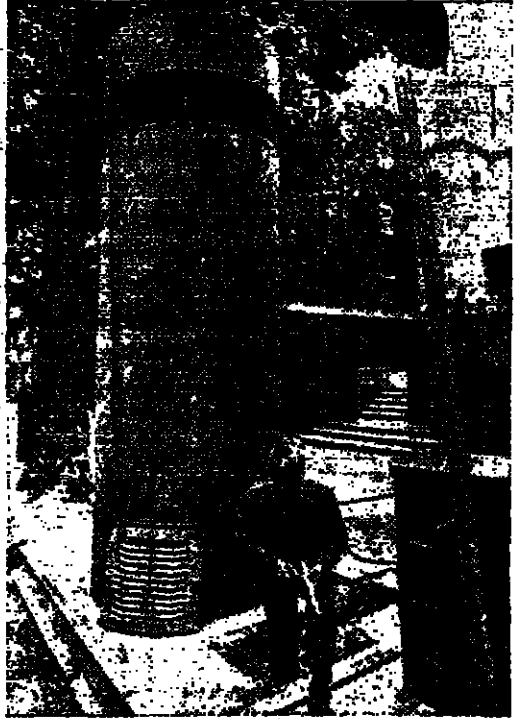
The "Aspirateurs Géants," as they have been dubbed, were commissioned by Electricité de France, the state electricity monopoly, produced by Berlin et Compagnie, makers of Aerobrain.

They will process 557,000 cubic feet of air per hour and retain in their filters 80 pounds of pollutants a year.

Today, workers were still busy connecting electric wires with the structures. It was hoped they would be ready to function by Friday. Will they be noisy? A technician replied: on terra firma, no.

Results will be tested for several months. If they are conclusive, an undisclosed number of the air filters will be erected elsewhere in Paris.

The timing of the experiment roughly coincides with an alarming increase in air pollution here last week. Because of a subway workers' strike, many more cars were on the roads than normal.



One of the experimental air filters.

Irish Seize Guns Sent From U.S.

Six Trunkloads Arrive on QE-2

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 19 (AP).—Customs officials today seized six trunkloads of arms shipped into the Irish Republic from New York aboard the British liner QE-2.

The submachine guns, pistols and hand grenades were apparently destined for the Irish Republican Army (IRA). British Army intelligence sources have said that a steady stream of arms for the IRA is coming into Ireland.

The customs men found the arms at Cobh harbor near here when they became suspicious of the weight of the trunks, which had not been claimed.

It was the second load of arms apparently involving the IRA to be discovered in the last four days. Dutch police seized more than three tons of Czech-made weapons aboard a Belgian plane at Amsterdam's airport on Saturday. A spokesman for the Czechoslovak Embassy in London denied involvement. "We produce small arms and export them," he said today, "but we never supplied arms to the IRA."

Passenger Missing

The man to whom the QE-2 trunks were registered has not been seen since he went ashore from the ship, which anchored in the harbor early today en route to Southampton from New York.

A police spokesman added, "It was all the very latest equipment." He said the crates had been labelled with the name "Mr. Walsh" and a cabin number. "Of course, the name means nothing," he added.

The British Army has long believed that money from Irish-American IRA sympathizers has been used to buy arms for the gunmen, who want to unify Northern Ireland, which is mainly Protestant, with the predominantly Roman Catholic republic.

Other intelligence sources in Belfast said that Communist weapons, including some heavy enough to knock out armored cars, had already been landed in the republic from small boats to be smuggled to the IRA in Northern Ireland.

In London, a debate in Parliament continued on allegations that British troops in Northern Ireland have tortured and brainwashed detainees suspected of being IRA men.

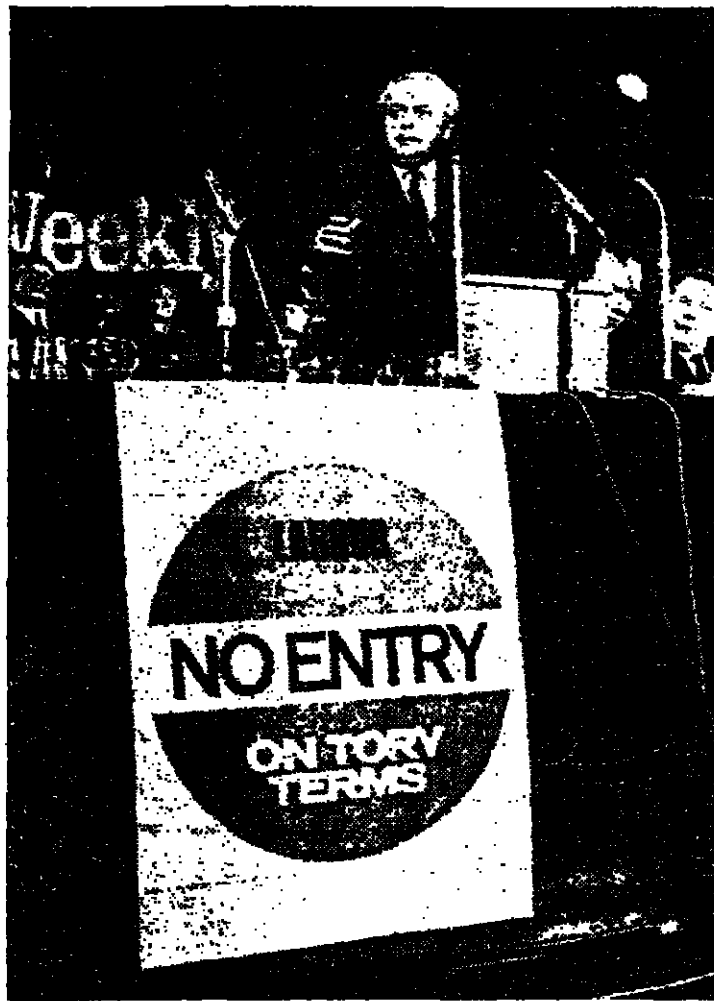
Inquiry Is Started

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling said that a government committee under Sir Edmund Compton was investigating the charges, but stressed: "Intelligence is of enormous importance in defeating the gunmen."

Bernadette Devlin, the Northern Ireland Catholic leader and a member of Parliament, said at a news conference that the charges were increasing because people believed "these men are engaged in the torturing of people in internment." This will go on until the charges are refuted, she warned.

In Belfast, troops arrested 10 more IRA suspects in dawn raids. At least 250 men are already being held in internment camps.

An army patrol came under sniper fire in the city, but no soldiers were hurt. Gunmen held up two Belfast banks and got away with \$3,000. The IRA uses bank raids to finance its activities.



Harold Wilson speaking at London rally last night.

But Deep Split Appears

Laborites to Vote as a Bloc Against Entry Into Market

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 19 (NYT).—The Labor party's fundamental split on the issue of Europe was dramatically displayed at a meeting of its members of Parliament today.

The MPs met to consider what the party stance should be a week from Thursday, when the House of Commons will vote on British entry into the Common Market. During two turbulent hours of debate the MPs took these two key votes:

● By a majority of 159 to 98, they made the party line outright opposition to entry into the terms negotiated by the Conservative government.

● By 140 to 111, they demanded that every Labor member support that line.

The second decision flew in the face of last night's surprise move by Prime Minister Edward Heath to give Conservative MP a free vote on the Common Market.

That is, every Tory will be free to make up his own mind without party orders.

Labor members favoring the market argued that it was illogical and incongruous for the opposition to try to enforce a hard line on such a great issue when the government itself was not doing so. Most observers had in fact assumed for months that a government free vote would mean one for all MPs.

But the party's left wing and other strong opponents of British entry were furious at what they considered a last-minute maneuver by Mr. Heath. They insisted on firm party discipline in behalf of the anti-market line.

The 140-to-111 vote, though it showed a majority in favor of party discipline on the market issue, was generally regarded as a defeat for the anti-marketers. The reason is that orders to vote this way or that cannot be effective when a party is so evenly split.

Whatever the party orders formally say, it is clear that a large bloc will now vote for entry. They (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Denmark Plans Surcharge, Like U.S., on Imports

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19 (NYT).—On its first day in office, Denmark's Social Democratic government today slapped a 10 percent import surcharge on two-thirds of this country's imports.

Premier Jens Otto Krag wanted to rush the necessary legislation through parliament today, but the vote will not be taken until tomorrow. Only the government party and the other socialist parties are voting for the bill, but they can get it through with a one-vote majority.

Ambassadors from several countries were called to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon to be informed about the surcharge. It had been introduced, government officials said, to strengthen the currency, improve the balance-of-payments situation and the economy before Denmark joins the European Common Market.

The import is restricted—that is, it will be lowered to 7 percent within a year, thereafter to 4 percent, and will be abandoned at the end of March, 1973. That will be in good time before the Danes enter the Common Market, for Haekkerup, minister of the economy, said today.

The surcharge will be a heavy blow to Sweden, which is troubled by unemployment. It will

● EEC closing ranks in fear of U.S. divisive offers. Page 2.

also hit many other countries, including Denmark's present partners in the European Free Trade Association and its future partners in the EEC.

The underdeveloped countries are exempted from the surcharge. The present chairman of the GATT Council in Geneva is the Danish ambassador to Switzerland, Hans Erik Thraene. He recently reproached the United States for introducing its surcharge; now he has to justify the Danish action in the same forum.

It would have been difficult to have pushed legislation through parliament today because the government's majority would have disappeared with the absence of a Social Democrat, Mogens Camre.

Today Mr. Camre was being questioned by the police at the Copenhagen airport. He was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Protectionism Signs Growing

PARIS, Oct. 19 (IET).—Signs of spreading protectionism, with its implied threat of a trade war, appeared in Europe today as international experts met here and failed to resolve the problem of balance of payments adjustments.

The international meeting was unable to agree on the size of the turnaround required to aid the U.S. balance of payments deficit. They said the problem was a political one that must be solved at ministerial level.

In Bonn, West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller appealed to Europe to help the United States out of its deficit. But at the same time a leader of the French aerospace industry revealed that France is seeking tariff barriers against U.S. aircraft and aerospace products in retaliation for the American import surcharge.

Details Page 2.

Date Set for Visas

Militant Moscow Jews

Old They Can Go to Israel

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP).—The Jewish Affairs Section of the Soviet secret police issued 10 of Moscow's most militant Jews to his office today to tell them they could leave Israel.

This was the second step of its taken by Soviet officials in recent days, leading Jewish sources here that the authorities intend on "decapitating" the movement in the capital.

Peace before next week's session of Communist chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, similar exodus of militant Jews preceded the Soviet Jewish party congress last year, a time when the Kremlin paid minimum attention paid to Jewish internal problems.

Jews affected are among who have been the most in pressing the authorities permission to emigrate to

source said the 10 summoned to the passport office today had all signed letters Communist party's Central Committee and, on several occasions, to Communist party quarters as part of a large seeking to meet a member secretary or a Politburo

Sept. 30, a small delegation received at party headquarters by Albert I. Ivanov, a Central Committee official, who said he decided, individually, not to work and stressed the thesis that it was up to the to decide on the basis of national interests who leave and who could not.

Ivanov told them there was no general solution to problem of Jews wanting to leave. He said each case was to be decided individually. Officials being careful not to a brain drain.

He said the head of the Jewish Affairs Section moved to them only by his name and patronymic.

ned in Newsman's Trial

zechs Expel First Secretary

U.S. Embassy in Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—The first secretary at the U.S. embassy in Prague, Samuel G. Wise, has been ordered to leave Czechoslovakia within 48 hours of espionage activity, Czech news agency reported.

Wise was named last week as the first secretary of the U.S. embassy in Prague. He had been in close contact with three Embassy officials in Prague, including Mr. Wise.

Czechoslovak Communist newspaper Rude Pravo, in an article reporting that he had been in close contact with three Embassy officials in Prague, including Mr. Wise.

Czech report stated that "a handed over to the U.S. Ministry of State by the Czech Foreign Ministry says that Mr. G. Wise was declared a non grata for his espionage activity harming Czechoslovak interests."

Other two U.S. diplomats

Munich Opens

Its New Subway

MUNICH, Oct. 19 (AP).—Munich, site of the 1972 Olympic Summer Games, today became the 38th city in the world to have a subway.

West German Transportation Minister Georg Leber presided at a ceremony opening a 10.5-kilometer stretch of the subway leading from the city center to the airport.

The subway, which is 10.5 kilometers long, cost \$150 million and took six and a half years to complete.

Next May 28, an additional four-kilometer subway section connecting downtown Munich with the Olympic site will be opened.

U.S. Agency Asks for Power To Bar Europe's Low Fares

By Robert Lindsey

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (NYT).—The Nixon administration today strongly opposed a request by the Civil Aeronautics Board for new congressional authority to permit the agency to "prescribe" air fares on international routes.

At the same time, the administration agreed with the CAB that it needed more legal muscle in dealing with international fares, and urged that the board be empowered to reject or suspend rates by foreign airlines.

Secor D. Browne, the CAB chairman, told the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee that his agency wanted standby authority to set international fares if those proposed by American or foreign lines were either too high or too low. If the CAB was given such authority, it could deny operating rights in the United States to airlines that charged different rates.

Speaking for the administration, Bertram Rein, deputy assistant secretary of state, argued that "the forces of competition, not governmental ultimatums, should be followed in setting international air fares."

"Every international route involves another sovereign nation, and it is unrealistic to believe that unilateral U.S. regulation of rates will be accepted without question," he added.

The subcommittee began three days of hearings on the threatened transatlantic air fare war and on a bill that would sharply expand the CAB's now limited authority over international fares.

The bill, drafted by the board and introduced by Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev., the subcommittee chairman, would give the CAB manpower to investigate, suspend, or reject proposed fares on international routes to or from the United States, to roll back existing rates if it considers unreasonable, and to "prescribe" fares when it is not satisfied with those proposed by airlines.

Over the years, the CAB has intermittently sought power to regulate international rates.

Lufthansa, the German airline, has vetoed a fares agreement accepted by other members of the International Air Transport Association, which has negotiated most international fares since 1945. The veto means that after Feb. 1 each airline will be able to set its own fares, a situation Mr. Browne said today could lead to "disastrous" cut-throat competition.

However, the U.S. Embassy in Prague said after the report appeared that the embassy had received no formal complaint on the activities of American staff members from the Czechoslovak authorities.

News Conferences

The article also named in the same context a number of American foreign correspondents who have worked in Prague, especially during the referendum spring of 1968, which ended with the Soviet-led invasion of the country.

Rude Pravo said Mr. Vrajlik, who wrote under a pen name, had been able to make good use of news conferences and discussions at ministries and had handed on important political and military information to officials of Western embassies.

Kissinger Is Due In Peking Today

PEKING, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special envoy, arrives tomorrow on a second discreet mission to Peking to pave the way for the American President's own visit next year.

There was nothing in Peking tonight to indicate the important train of political events which will follow Mr. Kissinger's visit. The fact that Mr. Kissinger is arriving tomorrow has not been mentioned by the official press or radio.

Seeking a New Policy

Sato Tells Diet He Intends To Press for Peking Ties

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Premier Eisaku Sato said today that he will undertake an urgent effort to open up diplomatic and commercial contacts with mainland China.

Mr. Sato's remarks, in a major policy speech to the Diet (parliament), represented the first attempt to bring order to Japan's policy toward China, in disarray since President Nixon relaxed Sino-American relations last July.

The premier said that it is "imperative" for Japan to establish a new set of principles to govern its relations with mainland China and to obtain a "comprehensive consensus" of support from the Japanese people.

"I am firmly determined to take every possible opportunity to reach agreements with them [the Chinese] on various items such as communication, meteorology, civil aviation, fisheries, and so forth," Mr. Sato said.

"At the same time, I shall do my best to call to their attention the importance of formal government-to-government contacts on every possible occasion."

Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Miho Mitsuoka also made policy speeches, which reinforced Mr. Sato's position.



Eisaku Sato

hope that the fate of Taiwan will be settled "through negotiations between the parties concerned."

He defended his government's policy of favoring the admission of Peking to the United Nations and opposing the expulsion of Taiwan.

Mr. Sato has made known that he would like very much to visit China and has quietly sent word to Mr. Nixon asking him to bring up the question with Premier (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Confident of Victory

UN Move to Expel Taiwan Irresponsible, Japan Says

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (UPI).—Japan said today that the move to expel Nationalist China from the United Nations on a simple majority vote is irresponsible because it ignores the real situation in the Far East.

Former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi spoke to the General Assembly on the second day of the China debate as pro-Peking and pro-Taiwan forces scrambled for a dozen undecided votes.

Nationalist Chinese diplomats expressed confidence the UN seat would be saved by a margin of five or six votes. Sources close to the U.S. State Department talked in terms of a three or four-vote victory margin.

U.S. More Confident

American delegation spokesman Nicholas Kling said the United States was more confident than ever before in the outcome of the crucial debate and believed the "psychological climate" had already improved to

its advantage. "We are confident that we will succeed," he said.

Mr. Aichi pointed out that most countries in Asia and the Pacific area support the U.S. resolutions calling for the seating of mainland China in both the General Assembly and the Security Council while requiring a two-thirds vote for approval of Peking's demand for the expulsion of Taiwan.

The Albanian resolution containing Peking's demand, Mr. Aichi said, is "unreasonable and preposterous."

"Quite frankly, to adopt the Albanian resolution by a simple majority would be, in our considered view, an irresponsible attitude not befitting the high prestige and noble obligations of our world organization," said Mr. Aichi.

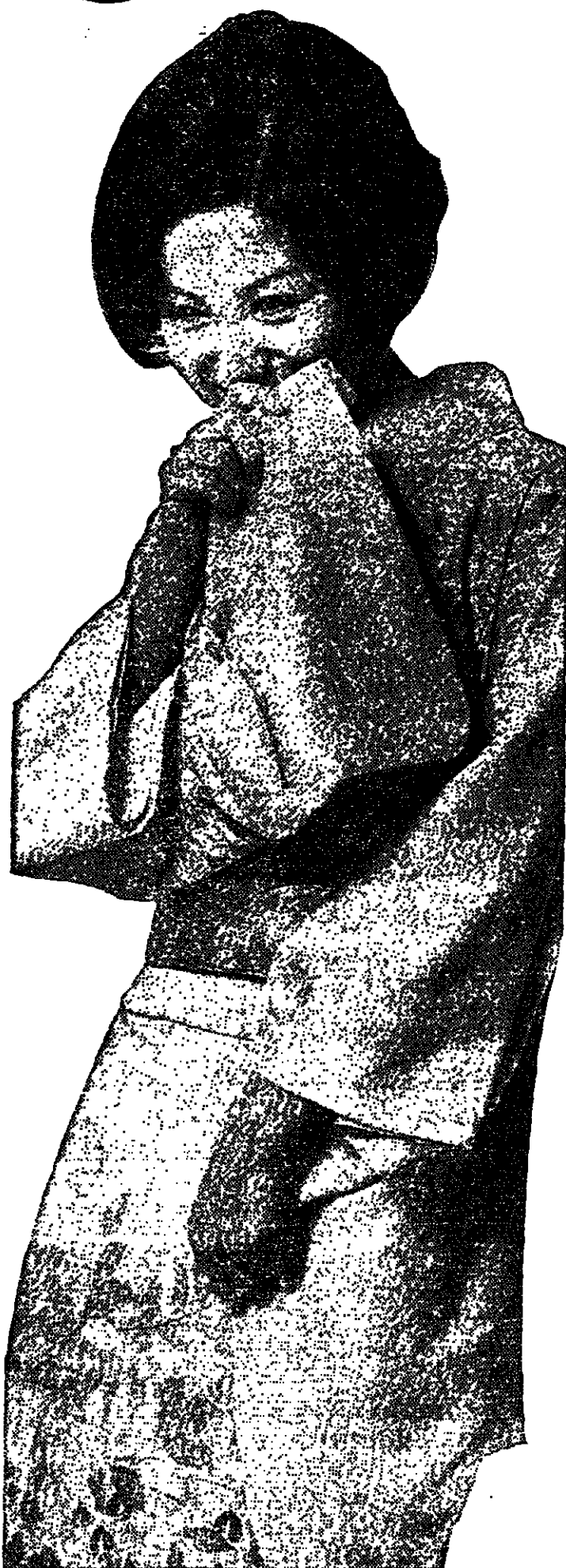
Although 10 of the first 15 speakers in the historic debate voiced support for Peking, U.S. and Nationalist leaders continued to reflect optimism.

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Bonn Reported Approached

EEC Closing Ranks in Fear Of Divisive Offers by U.S.

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 19 (NYT).—The European Economic Community closed ranks today against reported moves by the United States over the weekend to split West Germany from its partners—Washington's suggestion to Bonn of a bilateral arrangement under which West German goods would be exempted from the 10 percent surcharge.

Meeting in restricted session here, the EEC ministers agreed on the need to reach a common position on both monetary and trade questions, and ordered the Executive Commission to draw up

a joint list of grievances against the trade policy of the United States.

This list is likely to be used in bargaining by the Europeans to counter U.S. criticisms of their own trade policy, such as the network of European trade agreements with Mediterranean countries and the market's protectionist common agricultural policy.

Participants in the meeting labeled as "extraordinary" U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally's reported willingness to consider a "selective" lifting of the surcharge.

After the meeting, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said that the reported U.S. attempt to reach a bilateral agreement had not been directly mentioned in the meeting. "But every word of the German delegation was denial of any bilateral agreement," he added.

The Six are to meet again in the second half of November in an attempt to reach agreement on both the monetary and trade aspects of the current crisis.

Community officials said they hoped to reach agreement with the United States on a general settlement involving revaluation in community parties in return for removal of the surcharge. But this is not the first priority of the community, they stressed.

Attempts to reach a common position within the community, perhaps by a realignment of the widely differing parties of the six countries' currencies, are seen as more important.

Mark, Franc Differences
The wide difference between the West German mark, which has floated upward by more than 9 percent over the dollar, and the French franc, which has not been allowed to float, has caused grave difficulties for the Six's common agricultural policy. This is because common farm prices paid to farmers in the community are quoted in dollars.

At the beginning of today's session, Commission president Franco Maria Malfatti had called for speedy agreement on a joint position. No such position was reached today.

The reported American action seems to have toughened the European stance. Dutch Deputy Foreign Minister Tjerk Westerveld said: "Up to now we have reacted moderately because we believed the surcharge was only a temporary measure. But when we hear of selective removal of the surcharge, it becomes much harder to believe that it is merely temporary."

Danes to Follow U.S. Lead, Put Surcharge on Imports

(Continued from Page 1)
caught while trying to smuggle in a loaded pistol and faces a charge of illegal possession of weapons.

In another announcement to parliament, Premier Krag said his government intends to establish diplomatic relations with North Vietnam.

The move, which will bring Denmark into line with Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, is a means of contributing "to the furtherance of peace in Vietnam," he said.

Mr. Krag and Mr. Grunbaum were presenting policies of the government which came into office after general elections last month.

EFTA to Weigh Action

GENEVA, Oct. 19 (AP).—The Council of the European Free Trade Association said today it will consider urgently the proposed import surcharge of EFTA member country Denmark, but it withheld immediate comment.

Presumably this means it will be taken up at the next weekly council meeting Thursday, when representatives are expected to have full instructions on the issue from their home governments.

There was no comment from GATT (the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade), the world's trading organization pledged to gradual removal of trade barriers, which had not yet been officially informed of the Danish surcharge.

British Shocked

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—British exporters, who sell goods to Denmark worth about \$200 million a year, were shocked today when they heard the Danish government is imposing a surcharge on imports. One exporter called it "another regrettable example of protectionist policies being used to bolster the domestic economy instead of an all-out effort being made to increase world trade."

Germans Regret Move

BONN, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the West German Economics Ministry said, "We regret the [Danish] step, but it shows how urgently necessary it is to solve international currency and trade problems quickly." He added that "West Germany will stick to its liberal trade policies."

West Germany's trade with Denmark for 1970 was valued at 2,900 million marks (about \$2.4 billion), which represented 2.4 percent of West Germany's world trade.

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HEAVILY GUARDED—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin (left) leaving Parliament Hill in Ottawa with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau (center) yesterday.

Premier Shows No Ill Effects

Canada Mounts Heavy Guard Around Kosygin After Attack

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, showing no ill effects from his manhandling by a demonstrator yesterday, was all but engulfed by guards today as Canada mounted one of the heaviest security shields around a foreign visitor in peacetime.

Mr. Kosygin, who was not hurt in yesterday's incident, was escorted by a force of some 10 bodyguards as he arrived at the Parliament building for his second round of talks with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Kosygin smiled as he responded inaudibly to Mr. Trudeau's welcome question of concern, "Did you get a good night's sleep?" and then walked with his security guard the few steps into Parliament.

Mr. Trudeau said last night the Soviet premier had said "not a word" about the attack in which his coat was nearly torn from his back.

Mr. Kosygin, "certainly didn't appear ruffled to me," Mr. Trudeau said, "and he kept right on talking and we carried on with the walk after the whole thing happened. I don't think he is as distressed as I am ashamed for the government and the people."

Mr. Kosygin's talks with Mr. Trudeau were extended today into a third session.

A Canadian government spokesman said the third working meeting would continue over lunch tomorrow.

This morning's meeting between Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Trudeau dwelt heavily on the Middle East crisis and also turned to a number of issues in Soviet-Canadian relations, the Canadian spokesman said.

Only a small group of chanting protesters was on hand today for Mr. Kosygin's arrival for the talks. But the intensified protection was ordered following yesterday's attack and against the prospect of a mass protest by thousands of Jews converging on the capital this morning to participate in demonstrations planned for the afternoon.

Led by a small plane flying overhead trailing a banner reading "Let them live as Jews or let them leave," some 10,000 Jews marched peacefully from a park near the Soviet Embassy to the Supreme Court building.

Mr. Kosygin did not see the demonstration.

Hungarian emigre Geza Matrai, 27, of Toronto, was charged in provincial court today with common assault on the 67-year-old Soviet leader. The sometime hairdresser and minor party candidate in Ontario's forthcoming provincial elections has a history of active involvement in extreme right groups, such as the Edmund Burke Society and the Hungarian Freedom Fighter Association.

Matrai was held without bail pending his next court appearance, set for Nov. 2, when he will be required to enter a formal plea.

Police said a second man taken into custody as a suspected companion of Matrai was cleared and released without charges late yesterday.

Tass Reports Incident

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP).—The Soviet press today made its first report of the attack on Premier Kosygin in Ottawa, when the news agency Tass said, "a provocation was committed" against the Soviet leader.

The 10-line dispatch said, "A man from the crowd near the building managed to break through the guards and tried to commit an act of hoodlomanism."

453d Sputnik Is Up

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today put the 453d sputnik in its Cosmos series into earth orbit, Tass said, adding, "The instruments on board the satellite are operating normally."

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The police are conducting investigations.
Tass said Mr. Trudeau had "expressed profound regrets over the incident."

[Mr. Kosygin will visit Cuba at the end of this month, Moscow radio announced tonight, according to a Reuters dispatch.]

Kabane Deported

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP).—Rabbi Meir Kabane, head of the militant Jewish Defense League, was deported to the United States today after being denied entry to Canada last night.

Six other persons were detained by Canadian immigration authorities when they arrived from New York last night. They were due to be returned to the United States today.

Officials said they had tried to enter Canada to join protests in Ottawa against Mr. Kosygin but were denied entry.

Sato Tells Diet He Intends To Press for Peking Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

Chou En-lai when Mr. Nixon meets with him.

However, Mr. Chou has repeatedly told Japanese visitors to Peking that Mr. Sato is not welcome in China but that a new Japanese premier would be.

Japan's policy toward China is expected to be debated with considerable passion during the session of parliament that has just begun. Mr. Sato's Liberal Democratic party is split wide open on the issue, and he has been under heavy fire from the opposition for having failed to anticipate the new China policy of Japan's major ally, the United States.

Shortly after Mr. Sato began speaking this afternoon, he was interrupted by firecrackers that exploded in the well of the lower house of the Diet. They were thrown by three young people, who shouted, "Crush the Okinawa reversion agreement!"

Two other young men then unfurled banners reading "We oppose the Okinawa reversion agreement."

This special session of the Diet, known here as "the Okinawa Diet," was convened to ratify a

reversion agreement that would return Okinawa to Japan. Many Japanese leftists oppose the pact because it calls for returning American military bases on the strategic island.

The Okinawa Youth League claimed later that the firecracker-throwers were members of the league. A spokesman said it wants the Americans out of Okinawa but does not want the Japanese to take over, contending that Okinawans had been treated like slaves under prewar Japanese rule. Just what the league wants, however, was not clear.

Earlier reports spoke of only two civilians dead, both prisoners in a jail at the Ugandan border village of Mutukula, and one soldier wounded.

The spokesman said the 30 other civilians had been killed at Ekigati, 40 miles west of Mutukula, and about 230 miles southwest of here, when "the Tanzanians dropped 10 bombs."

It was not clear whether this referred to mortar shells or to an aerial bombardment.

The spokesman said that Uganda would not hesitate to hit back if the attacks continued. Both countries have reported shellings along the border for two months.

Venice Struck Again

VENICE, Oct. 19 (AP).—A general strike crippled the city and province of Venice today for the second time in five days. Thousands marched in the industrialized mainland portion of the city to protest the closing down of a Swiss-owned aluminum plant. Says that left 800 jobs.

Unions want the plant nationalized if necessary.

It was not clear whether this referred to mortar shells or to an aerial bombardment.

The spokesman said that Uganda would not hesitate to hit back if the attacks continued. Both countries have reported shellings along the border for two months.

Nude Skiers Get a Slope in Bavaria

KEMPTEN, West Germany, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Followers of the nudist cult no longer have to wait for the summer to strip on the beaches—at least not in Bavaria.

The tourist office of this Bavarian winter sports site said yesterday that a slalom track has been reserved for skiers wanting to perform their sport in the nude on the 1,200-meter (3,900-foot) high Buschenberg slope.

REIMS, France, Oct. 19 (UPI).—A French Air Force Nord Atlas transport crashed on a training flight today, killing all four persons on board.

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U.S. to Offer Concession To Panama

But Will Insist on To Build a New

(Continued from Page 1)
full rights to operate the canal as well as to supplement it—although essentially with title to 500-square-mile zone in a treaty with a 10-year limit. This treaty would give the United States exclusive rights to the canal for 100 years. The 1903 treaty, which gave the United States the canal zone, was broken away from Panama and had been replaced by the United States, "over the Canal Zone."

It leased to the United States the building of a strip ten miles wide and long from the Atlantic Pacific. The rental price was at the time was \$250,000 a year and \$350,000 a year in 1903.

The 1903 treaty gave the United States the right to build a canal through the zone, which the United States would provide as if it were the territory.

At the time, U.S. Secretary John Hay said that the United States had obtained a treaty from the United States, "over the Canal Zone."

Now the United States Panamanian government ported agreed in principle the 1903 "in perpetuity" must be dropped. They have agreed also that the U.S. jurisdiction—military and police—must be dropped. Panama deprives Panama income and violates its integrity.

"We're going to turn areas in the zone and land material—operations—plans, houses, commissaries, and—over to Panamanians. United States source, going to retain control we need to operate on the canal—or a new one built—for a very long time, 50, 60 years."

This source said that new treaty the United States would gradually cede to legal jurisdiction over in U.S. activities in the Canal Zone that now are from Panamanian laws.

Extraterritorial U.S. Panamanian regimes complained that the government—within a "treaty" in which American no direct contact either operation of the canal with the United States forces guarding it—territorial privileges.

Sen. Alan Cranston, recently called in Congress restoration of full U.S. sovereignty over the Canal with the United States responsibility for operating the waterway "world facility."

In testimony Sept. 3 House Foreign Affairs Committee, Sen. Cranston "colony of 40,000" Americans who reside Canal Zone year after year some generation after he described "nicely" lovely suburban home 15 percent differential an inflated pay scale people to come down States."

Bomb on Israeli
HAIFA, Israel, Oct. 19 (AP).—A parcel bomb exploded today only a mile from the passengers' eyes when a suspicious package found on board a postal plane. The explosion injured three persons.

2 E. Germans Die
VIENNA, Oct. 19 (AP).—Two East Germans crossed the Hungarian border last week and political asylum in the border police said yesterday had been on holiday.

WEATE
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BELGIUM 27 81
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U.S. Canadian treaty at 1700 GMT, 10/20/71

Tribute to His Father

New Visits Family Home, Lays Wreath at Ancestral Plot in Greek Village

By Peter Kihss

AGALIANI, Greece, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Spiro T. Agnew visited one of his forefathers today, with flags flying, dancing, playing and people dancing the streets, the village from miles around to greet the Vice-President's closest relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew.

Mr. Agnew, 53, has never before been to Gargaliani, the town from which his father emigrated to America 74 years ago. Until last Saturday, when he arrived for an official visit, the Vice-President had never been to Greece.

Mr. Agnew is not a man to show emotion in public, but his voice cracked when he first greeted the townsmen, in English, on his arrival. "In the name of a person who was unable to come back to Gargaliani—he was one of you and he left these shores many years ago."

"At his knees I learned of this town and of the principles of the ancient Hellenes. I wish he could return with me. I sense his presence here."

Mr. Agnew's father, Theophrastos, died in Baltimore in 1963 without ever returning to Greece. For remote Gargaliani—140 miles south of Athens near the Ionian Sea—there probably never was a day like today. Bay leaves were strewn across the newly scrubbed streets, the houses were freshly whitewashed and schoolboys and girls in traditional costumes had rehearsed for weeks a show of folk dancing.

Mr. Agnew and their daughter Kim followed Mr. Agnew through the streets and squares. The Agnew party is to remain in Greece until Saturday on a private visit after their three-day official visit to Athens.

From the start of the planning of his visit to Greece, Mr. Agnew had tried to keep this day in Gargaliani free of protocol. That possibility vanished when it became clear that Greece's Premier, George Papadopoulos, would escort the Vice-President.

Papadopoulos' presence meant that there was one notable of Gargaliani who could not be presented to the Vice-President. Nikolas Skountzios, 66 years old, who had been mayor of Gargaliani for nearly 30 years, was relieved of his elective office by the military junta, led by Mr. Papadopoulos, that seized power in Athens April 21, 1967.

If the presence of Mr. Papadopoulos inhibited the festivities, Mr. Agnew did not show it. He let the premier help him plant an olive tree in front of the library and sprinkled praise for the military-backed regime, "its achievements in developing the countryside of rural Greece."

U.S. Delays Rules On Car Exhausts And Bumpers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI).

The auto industry has won delays in government imposition of bumper strength standards and reduced exhaust emissions. The Environmental Protection Agency canceled the proposal under which revised exhaust rules would have been required for all 1973 and 1974 models. It said the new tests will begin with 1975 models instead.

And the Transportation Department made final its rule under which 1974 models must have bumpers that withstand a five-mile-per-hour crash into a wall, plus a five-mile-per-hour thump with a heavy pendulum, without damage to "critical safety systems."

But the rule granted smaller cars an extra year to meet the pendulum test. The exemption covers cars with a wheelbase of 115 inches or less that are either convertibles, hardtops or have no back seat.

In announcing the ruling yesterday, both agencies said the delays were granted because of industry inability to meet earlier deadlines.

Anti-Thieu Students Burn, Smash 5 Cars

SAIGON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—South Vietnamese students burned four cars and trucks and smashed a fifth today to protest President Nguyen Van Thieu's unopposed re-election and to demand immediate U.S. withdrawal from the war.

"South Vietnamese senators at the same time condemned Mr. Thieu's 94.3 percent 'victory' Oct. 3 in speeches from the floor of their chamber. But the Senate voted down, 37-18, a bid to investigate the results."

The attacks by students of Cao Dai Technical College marked the second day of a campaign against foreign-owned vehicles in Saigon as a means of protest. Yesterday students burned a three-wheeled minibus that belonged to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

20 Students

About 20 South Vietnamese high-school students carrying anti-government and anti-American banners today attacked a civilian utility vehicle near Van Hanh Buddhist University, in the same area as yesterday's attack. The driver of the vehicle fled, and the students smashed its windows and overturned it.

The students carried out other raids today in widely scattered parts of Saigon, burning four



FAMOUS GRANDSON—U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew laying a wreath at his grandfather's grave yesterday in the little town of Gargaliani in southern Greece.

'Testing Democratic Process'

McCarthy Campaigns in Own Way

By William Chapman

OAK PARK, Ill., Oct. 19 (UPI).

In his own fashion, which predictably is not the fashion of other potential candidates, Eugene J. McCarthy is putting together another presidential campaign.

It is an unconventional plan, hazy in detail at the moment, being refined gradually as he travels the country to test the mood, much as he was doing four years ago this month.

Two more prominent candi-

dates talk of slugging it out for early leads through publicized primaries in New Hampshire and Florida.

But Mr. McCarthy, formerly a Democratic senator from Minnesota, talks enthusiastically about states like Illinois and Ohio and New Jersey where, he predicts, the issue of Democratic party reform will meet its roughest tests.

Process of Selection

While other candidates explain why their records and their pro-

grams should make them the Democratic choice, Mr. McCarthy tells his audiences that the man is not as important as the process by which he is selected.

On a typical foray to this Chicago suburb last week, Mr. McCarthy was greeted by about 250 independent Democrats, many of them participants in his 1968 campaign. A woman wearing a tattered 1968 "McCarthy for President" button was selling the newer models, which say, "McCarthy '72." Young devotees were there to urge a McCarthy-led third party next year.

It could have been an emotional evening, but Mr. McCarthy kept it cool and impersonal. It is the "integrity of the democratic process" that is the problem for 1972, he said. The question is whether the "manner of decision" is fair and open to public participation.

To "test the process," as he invariably puts it, Mr. McCarthy has put together a small campaign organization in offices in Washington and has traveled to more than a dozen states since mid-August.

Starting From Scratch

In many respects, Mr. McCarthy is starting from scratch just as he was four years ago. Legions of his former campaign workers found him too vague about his plans and switched early to other candidates, principally to Sen. George McGovern, D., N.D. Some detected more interest in a potential fourth-party campaign and lost interest.

A typical example is Elaine Whipple, who helped Mr. McCarthy pull off an upset in the 1968 Oregon primary and who is now state chairman there for Sen. McGovern.

"I talked to him [Mr. McCarthy] in the fall of 1969," Mr. Whipple says. "He was his usual puzzling self and I wasn't sure what he was saying, but it alluded to a third or fourth party. He said that if the Democratic party isn't going the way I think the country is going, it looks like we'll have to give serious consideration to another party. I don't think the time is here for a fourth party."

"There are a few of the old people still hanging on, waiting for McCarthy to come in, and even they don't think he'd work very hard for it. I went for McGovern early because I felt he has the commitment to carry it through."

Still, Mr. McCarthy has the money and basic core of support necessary to get off the ground. Wealthy friends like Howard Stein of New York and Martin Peretz of Cambridge, Mass., have put up the money to finance his rented offices, a staff of seven, and his travels. The operation now is costing about \$5,000 a month.

His strategy, as it is taking shape, is for a selective campaign paying less attention to the early publicized primaries and more to what he calls the "quasi-primaries" like those in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

He also says he will concentrate on several nonprimary states—Iowa and Washington State, for example.

Then Gives Up in Vancouver

Hijacker Thwarted in Alaska By Stewardess on 1st Flight

VANCOUVER, B.C., Oct. 19 (UPI)—A pretty, blue-eyed stewardess on her first working flight was credited today with thwarting a convicted killer who tried to hijack a Boeing-737 jetliner with 61 passengers aboard for a more than 5,000-mile flight from Alaska to Cuba.

Nancy Davis, 22, Seattle, who graduated only Sunday from flight school, said the hijacker "shook a gun into my face" shortly after the West-Consolidated Airlines plane took off yesterday from Anchorage for Bethel in western Alaska.

The stewardess talked the hijacker into letting the pilot turn the plane around and land at Anchorage to let out the passengers and another stewardess. The plane took off again, this time for Vancouver.

The hijacker finally surrendered to a lone Royal Canadian Mounted Police inspector, who boarded the plane here. The FBI identified the hijacker as Dale Laven Thomas, 26, of Hawthorne, Calif.

Out of Prison

The FBI said Thomas was released in August from a federal prison camp in Alaska after serving a manslaughter sentence for shooting a man in Kodiak, Alaska, in 1966.

From the time the hijacker threatened Miss Davis until the time he surrendered, he forced the plane to land three times, take off twice, and kept authorities on both sides of the border tense for 12 hours.

He ordered the plane to return to Anchorage, take off and fly to Vancouver, take off again—presumably for Havana—then return to Vancouver after 60 minutes in the air. The pilot radioed that Thomas wanted a bigger airplane.

After the passengers were allowed to get off in Anchorage, the plane flew 1,500 miles to Vancouver with only Thomas, Miss Davis, pilot Don Peterson, first officer Ray Miller and engineer Keith Forsgren.

All were accused of violating the press code by printing articles "likely to sow confusion among the masses and harm national security."

An Information Ministry spokesman said some of the offending articles were reports about recent fire-bombings of police and United States vehicles by students.

U.S. Jet Bombs Viet Unit by Mistake, 18 Die

SAIGON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—A U.S. jet fighter-bomber mistakenly killed 18 South Vietnamese paratroopers helping defend American fire base Pace near the Cambodian border, U.S. spokesmen said today.

The paratroopers were spotted in the open yesterday by a forward air controller, who mistook them for Communist troops. He called in two A-1H Dragonfly jets and one of them laid a pair of 500-pound bombs on the paratrooper position, killing 18, wounding seven seriously and a number of others less seriously.

Spokesmen said the PAC called for and got a clearance for the air strike from the Vietnamese paratrooper commander at Thien Ngien fire base, about five miles to the south. He marked the

Search Warrants Defective

New York Drops Prosecution Of Rightists in '66 Bomb Case

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (UPI).—A highly publicized case in which 16 men allegedly linked to the right-wing paramilitary Minutemen were seized and indicted five years ago has been dropped and the last remaining charges have been dismissed.

The case broke into the open with arrests across the state Oct. 30, 1966, when charges that three Minutemen teams planned to place firebombs at three camps that they considered to be leftist-oriented.

Seized during the roundup, according to Nat H. Hentel, then district attorney of Queens and now a state supreme court justice, were 125 rifles, ten pipe bombs, five mortars, a dozen machine guns, a bazooka, three grenade launchers and a million rounds of ammunition.

But yesterday Chief Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Ludwig of Queens said the case "went down the drain" as court decisions held that the original search warrants were defective.

Slow Trial Admitted

Mr. Ludwig said that last Thursday he moved to dismiss the remaining counts against the last seven defendants on this and other technical grounds as well as in recognition of the lack of a speedy trial.

The weapons and ammunition seized, he said, had stayed in custody of the police department's property clerk, and he will destroy them.

The Minutemen organization was started in 1959 ostensibly to

recruit members who would be prepared to fight back in case of a Communist take-over of the government.

Its leader, Robert DePugh, was sentenced last October in federal court in Albuquerque, N.M., to ten years in prison for violating federal firearms regulations.

Mr. Ludwig said there had been orders by State Supreme Court Justice Peter T. Farrell on June 24 and 25, 1968, holding the original search warrants defective because of insufficient affidavits, so that the evidence seized would have to be suppressed. The appellate division in Brooklyn upheld the orders by a four-to-one decision.

14 of 18 Counts Dropped

The decision, Mr. Ludwig said, meant that 14 of 16 counts in the indictments had to be eliminated, involving felony charges of possession of dangerous weapons and explosives.

That meant that all but seven men had to be freed, he said, leaving seven defendants accused only of two counts of conspiracy to commit arson in the third degree and to endanger by maliciously placing explosives near buildings—both misdemeanors.

The final motion to drop all charges, Mr. Ludwig said, was made in recognition of a U.S. Supreme Court decision that the constitutional guarantee of a speedy trial under the Sixth Amendment applied to states as well as the federal government.

GM Defends 8 Million Cars Branded Safety Risk by U.S.

DETROIT, Oct. 19 (UPI).

Edward Cole, president of General Motors, said yesterday that there "is no real danger" in driving cars produced by Chevrolet from 1965 through 1969 and that there should not be a recall to replace the motor mounts on the 8 million cars.

The federal government issued a consumer bulletin last week warning owners of Chevrolet, Nova, Chevelle and Camaro models from '65 to '69 that there was a "potential risk" in driving their cars because failure of engine mounts could make them go out of control.

"The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration urged owners to have their cars inspected by mechanics and said that it

was "imperative" to have broken engine mounts replaced.

Mr. Cole, at an impromptu news conference at the Detroit Economic Club, said the mounts could fail but added that it was "not significant."

"There is no real danger," he said, "and no reason a person shouldn't go drive the car in a normal manner."

A statement by Chevrolet last week said that there was a "safety risk" only when the engine mounts break when a car is rapidly accelerated from a slow speed or from a standing start.

"The condition takes place at very low speed where the car is completely controllable," Mr. Cole said. "It's no different than having a flat tire or a blowout where you don't expect it."

Some motorists who were interviewed recently said that their cars had lurched forward so suddenly that before they could turn off the ignition and put the car into neutral they had hit another car or object.

The Highway Safety Association has received about 500 complaints of mount failures in the last three weeks and disclosed that GM had replaced 100,000 of the mounts.

House Bars Mansfield Amendment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI).

On an indirect test, the House rejected an amendment today calling for complete U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, but also refused to order its negotiators to a House-Senate conference to turn the anti-war provision down.

Two roll-call votes—with the identical 215-162 outcome—left unclear whether a majority of the House support administration policy or now favors those wanting quick and complete U.S. disengagement.

First, members turned down an effort by war critics to get the House to accept Sen. Mike Mansfield's amendment calling for the withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from Indochina by next spring.

GOP Bid Beaten

Then, with 23 members switching sides, the House voted against a Republican leadership move that would have directed its delegation to a House-Senate conference to reject the Mansfield amendment and others considered "non-germane" to a \$21 billion weapons bill.

As a result, House negotiators, made up almost entirely of administration supporters from the Armed Services Committee, will be free to work out compromises with the Senate for later ratification by both chambers.

However, unlike a previous battle over the Mansfield amendment, the House delegation will not be able to tell its Senate counterparts that it had been instructed to reject the anti-war provision.

The action followed a personal appeal by President Nixon to 38 Democrats at the White House and a decision by Republican leaders in the House to block a direct vote on Sen. Mansfield's amendment.

Critics charged that the GOP leaders ducked a direct vote because they were afraid they would be beaten, but the Republicans said they were just trying to keep the Senate from dominating the legislative process.

In addition, House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford said adoption of the Mansfield provision would undercut President Nixon's negotiating flexibility when he visits mainland China and the Soviet Union.

U.S. Pilot Killed Over Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 19 (AP).

A U.S. Air Force light observation plane was shot down over northern Laos yesterday and the American pilot was killed, a U.S. Embassy spokesman announced.

Planes Collide, 5 Are Missing

TOKYO, Japan, Oct. 19 (AP).

Five persons were missing and another suffered minor injuries in a mid-air collision between planes from the U.S. carrier Midway over the Japan Sea this afternoon, the Navy reported.

After the collision, one of the planes, an E-2B, crashed into water near the stern of the aircraft carrier and there were no signs of survivors among the crew of five, the Navy quoted witnesses on the scene as saying.

The other plane, an A-7B, managed to remain in the air. The pilot ejected and was recovered by a helicopter.

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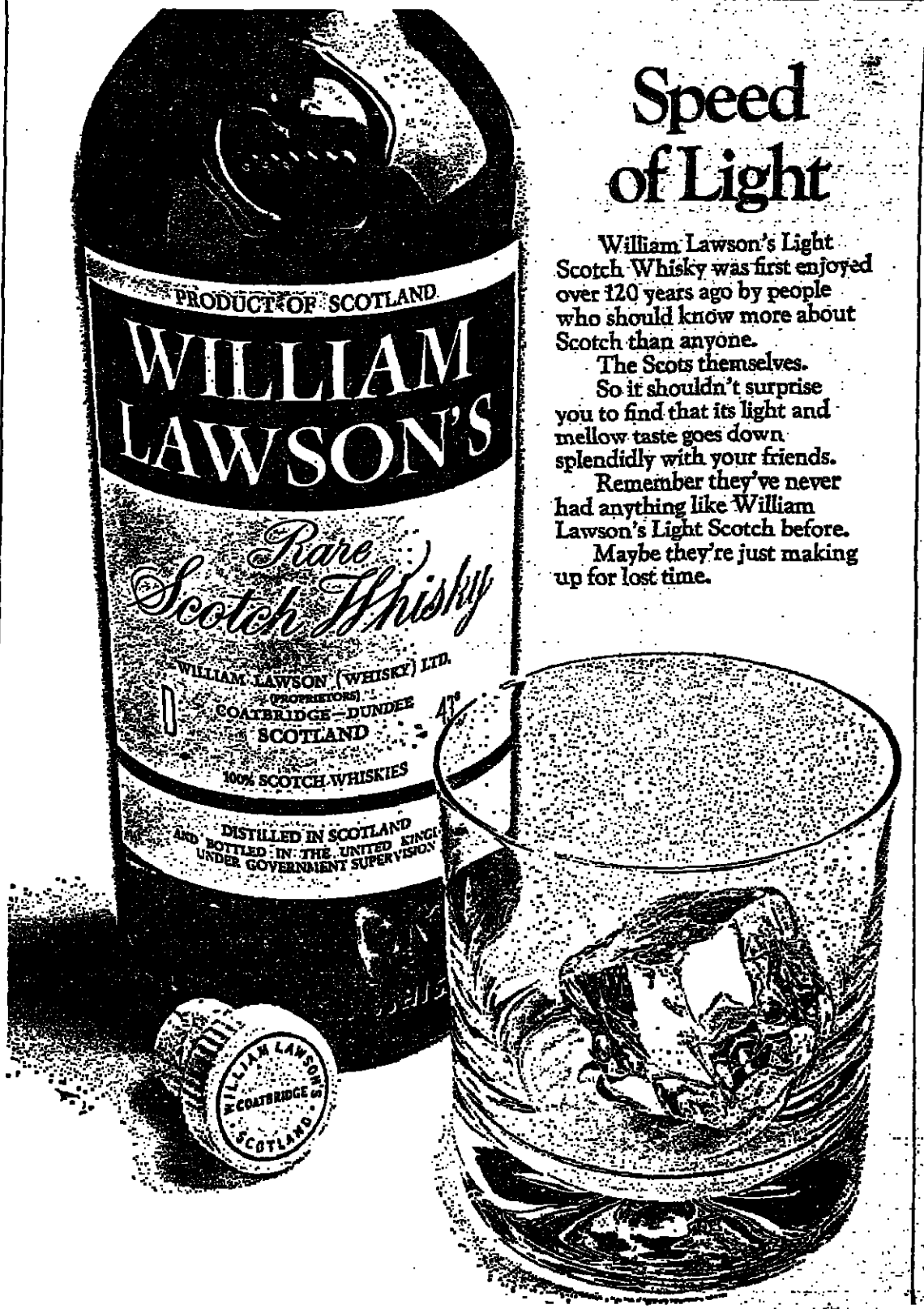
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He Wants to Deliver Lecture

Solzhenitsyn Insists He Get Nobel in Public in Moscow

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19 (AP).—A letter by last year's Nobel Prize-winner in literature, Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, published here today, asks: "Is the Nobel Prize actually a stolen property which must be handed over behind closed doors and without any witnesses?"

The letter appeared in Swedish newspapers only three days before the 1971 Nobel Literature prize is to be announced.

In the letter to Norwegian journalist Per Egil Hegge, who was expelled from the Soviet Union earlier this year, Mr. Solzhenitsyn also says he is prepared to receive his prize insignia in Moscow "at any time."

"But the delivery... must be done in public and on the condition I am allowed to give my Nobel lecture," Mr. Solzhenitsyn says.

Mr. Hegge, who last month published a book titled "Solzhenitsyn Cannot Come," turned the letter over to a news agency.

According to Mr. Hegge, Sweden's ambassador to Moscow, Gunnar Jarring, earlier rejected a request from the controversial Soviet writer that he should be allowed to receive his Nobel Prize at a ceremony at the embassy in Moscow.

A Swedish Foreign Ministry official later confirmed this and said such a ceremony would dis-

turb Sweden's good relations with the Soviet Union.

In late September, Premier Olaf Palme, responding to a critical editorial in The New York Times (republished in The International Herald Tribune on Sept. 28), stating that he had not vetoed a ceremony in the Moscow Embassy, but "simply left this question to the good judgment" of Mr. Jarring.

"Palme's answer is very surprising," Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote. "Is the Nobel Prize actually a stolen property which must be handed over behind closed doors and without any witnesses?"

Mr. Solzhenitsyn also said: "Why was he [Palme] beforehand convinced that the lecture was to be a political speech? What about it being a purely literary lecture?"

Tonight Mr. Palme said in a television interview that the government "as well as the embassy and the academy is obviously prepared to hand over the prize to Solzhenitsyn at the embassy" in Moscow.

He added, however, that there could be no official meeting with

a Nobel lecture and speeches without Soviet permission.

"We should realize that this is an entirely different social system than that which we are used to," he said.

A week ago, the National Swedish Authors Association protested against the "degrading treatment" of Mr. Solzhenitsyn by the Foreign Ministry and Nobel officials.

Prize Money Given

Meanwhile, the heads of the Nobel Foundation and the Swedish Academy declared they were prepared to go to Moscow to deliver the prize insignia there.

The prize money of \$50,000 was transferred to Mr. Solzhenitsyn via his Geneva-based Western representative long ago.

The 53-year-old writer said in his letter that he is deeply touched by the Swedish Academy's offer to send representatives to Moscow for the prize ceremony.

"But first the Swedish Academy of Letters must reach an agreement with the Soviet authorities," he said. "However, I fear such an agreement is unlikely to be reached this year."

Soviet Dissident Harassed by Police Quits Job

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Roy A. Medvedev, a historian who recently defied official warnings and helped write a book published in the West about his brother's detention in a Soviet mental hospital, has reportedly left his job after the Soviet secret police confiscated virtually all his private papers six days ago.

national reputations in recent years as critics of political interference in Soviet science.

Last month they published in London a joint work titled "A Question of Madness," giving a detailed account of Zhukov's incarceration in a mental hospital for three weeks in 1970 and the successful campaign organized by Roy among Soviet intellectuals to win his release on grounds that he was being held not for any mental problem but because of his writings. Soviet officials warned them not to publicize the case.

Reliable sources said Roy Medvedev thought the secret police had seized his papers because of the controversial nature of his writing, including his lengthy and unpublished history of the Stalinist period. This is based largely on the recollections of old Bolsheviks who had been imprisoned under Stalin.

"They took everything they felt like taking," Mr. Medvedev complained in an open letter to Pravda, the Communist party newspaper. He called the confiscation a "trying violation of the legal guarantees of the freedom of the person and guarantees of the protection of personal property."

Brezhnev Tells of Improvements In Aid to University Students

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP).—Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev told the country's university students today measures have been taken to make "a considerable improvement" in their financial, living and housing conditions.

Addressing a student meeting at the Kremlin, Mr. Brezhnev said the party Central Committee and the government decided several days ago to increase the size of allowances for students, to build new student quarters and to improve medical and food services.

Mr. Brezhnev said that during the current five-year plan, the state has allocated 1.5 billion rubles (\$1.66 billion) more to "raise the size of allowances and to increase the number of students receiving them."

Allowances now average 20-40 rubles a month per student in higher education. Mr. Brezhnev did not say how much allowances would be raised nor how many students receive them.

The party leader said there are almost 5 million students today in higher education establishments in the Soviet Union and nearly 4.5 million at specialized secondary schools, colleges and technical schools.

Bolivian General Resigns

LA PAZ, Oct. 19 (AP).—The commander in chief of the Bolivian armed forces, Gen. Rumberto Irujo, resigned yesterday. His surprise action could trigger the first crisis for the military regime headed by Col. Hugo Banzer as president that achieved power last August.

They took everything they felt like taking," Mr. Medvedev complained in an open letter to Pravda, the Communist party newspaper. He called the confiscation a "trying violation of the legal guarantees of the freedom of the person and guarantees of the protection of personal property."

London Art Theft Laid To 2 Antique Dealers

LONDON, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Two antique dealers were charged in court today with stealing a painting from Queen Elizabeth.

Helen Maud Pritchett, 27, of New Zealand, was freed on \$25,000 bail and ordered to surrender her passport. William Edward Horan, 44, was held in custody.

The pair, antique dealers in Chelsea, were charged with the recent theft of the 17th-century painting "Two Pigs Awaiting Slaughter" from the queen's gallery at Buckingham Palace.

London Woman Found Strangled On Greek Shore

ATHENS, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Greek police said today that Ann Dorothy Chapman, 25, a London radio reporter found dead yesterday, by a small collector, was strangled by hand and then dumped onto an empty seashore near Athens.

Miss Chapman disappeared from her hotel, at the resort of Kavouri, 18 miles from Athens last Friday night shortly after setting out for a dinner engagement in the capital.

An autopsy performed this morning showed that Miss Chapman had been strangled sometime Friday night.

The coroner said contusions on the back of her skull and various parts of the body indicated that a struggle had taken place before her death.

He said the crime was not committed where the body had been found, and that Miss Chapman's hands and feet had been tied with wire after her death. He said Miss Chapman had not been raped.

Guards Tear-Gas Joliet Prisoners

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 19 (AP).—Guards using tear gas moved against a group of troublesome inmates at Joliet prison today and transferred them to special cells, prison officials said. The prisoners had been locked in their cells since Saturday for refusing to surrender makeshift weapons.

Authorities said some of the 24 inmates who were moved suffered tear-gas inhalation but there were no serious injuries. They said 50 guards went into the area before dawn, and the tear gas was employed after the inmates refused to leave the cell block area voluntarily.

The officials said the 24 inmates, who had been assigned to a special program unit for "difficult prisoners," were transferred to special cells stripped of beds, light bulbs or anything that could be used as a weapon.

Whole Business Area Of Va. Village Burns

ONLEY, Va., Oct. 19 (UPI).—The entire business district of this tiny Eastern Shore fishing and farming village was destroyed by fire early today, apparently the work of an arsonist, according to Accomack County fire and Virginia State police officials.

The blaze started at the hardware store, spread to four neighboring stores, then jumped across an unmaned street—the only one in town—to the other three shops comprising the business district. The 15 residents will have to drive to Onancock, the county seat, for supplies.

Italian Bill Asks Legal Abortions

ROME, Oct. 19 (UPI).—A Socialist member of parliament introduced a bill Saturday to legalize abortion in Italy.

Deputy Antonio Brizzi said his bill would permit abortions in cases where expectant mothers were the victims of rape or incest and where the physical or mental health of mother or child was threatened.

It also would allow abortions, Mr. Brizzi said, in cases where a woman had five children and was unable to care for more.

Three senators have proposed an abortion law, but no action has been taken on their bill.

Belgium Incentive As Laid Sterilized: 5 or 6 Days Off

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—The Belgian government is offering an incentive to help control the country's population by offering every male civil servant who undergoes a sterilization operation, 14 days of extra leave.

The incentive is offered to every female employee who undergoes a sterilization operation, and one day of extra leave for a woman who has an intra-uterine device inserted.

Man Judge Fails Trial Moroccans

MORRISTOWN, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—A trial of 193 political dissidents in Morocco, which ended in a deadlock, was heavily criticized by a West German judge who presided over the proceedings.

First Woesner was the judge who presided over the trial of the 193 members of the Union Nationale des Populaires (UNPP), at the trial.

The observers were Amnesty International, don-based independent reports on the treatment of political prisoners around the world.

Woesner said that the trial had a deeper meaning than the simple judicial process.

He ended with five death sentences, six terms of life imprisonment, and various other sentences for all but one accused, who was acquitted or received suspended sentences.

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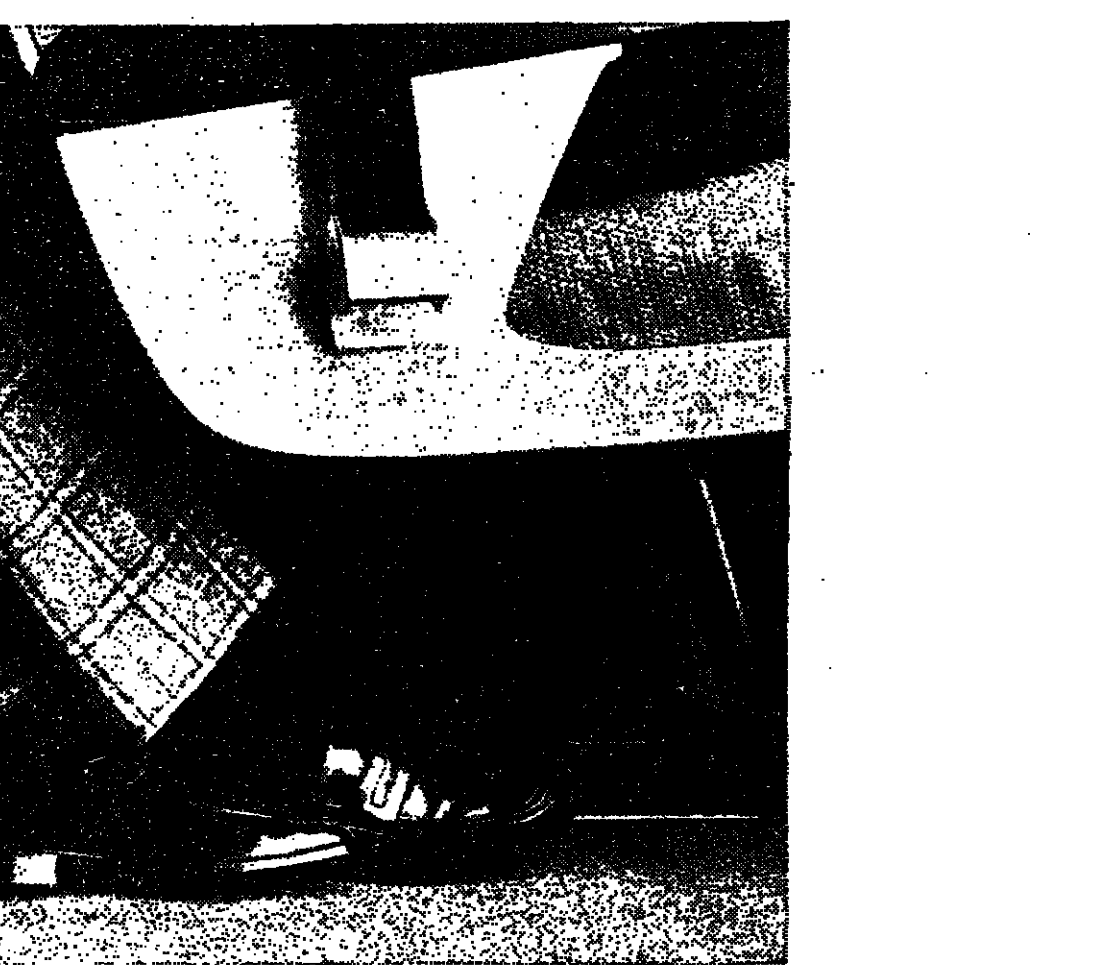
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Modelers Can Hardly See the Cars the Bare Tops at London Show

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Girl models in minimal attire up for the lack of new car models at the London Motor Show today.

In a gallery, some completely nude, some topless, others in paraded their curves against a shiny background of automobiles.

A different sort of event took place on the Russian stand, where young Jewish demonstrators paraded with placards demanding the release of 12 Soviet Jews jailed for hijacking a last year.

The protesters, wearing mock prison uniforms, hardly drew the point. People were looking the other way—at the female forms.

The female forms were just a facade—a cover for a display of anything really new in the car line.

The 1972 models displayed at Earls Court, most were unveiled from 1971, freshly styled of face-lifted.

The London show opens to the public tomorrow for ten days and its organizers expect more than half a million prospective customers to tour the exhibition.

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The Great Debate Begins

Although the General Assembly debate on the admission of the People's Republic of China (with more than 600 millions under its sway) was formulated to repair a great breach in the intended universality of the United Nations, it has already amply demonstrated the diversity of the world organization.

There was Albania—whose fewer than two million stalwart souls represent an outstanding example of stubborn nationalism in world history, and very little else—urging the entry of Peking by denouncing the two super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

And to demonstrate the force of the "one state, one vote" principle in the UN (of course, the Soviet Union has three votes); there was a manhunt through the corridors along the East River to find an elusive and possibly apocryphal representative of the Maldivian Republic. The Maldivian Islands' chief economic resource is dried fish, and their population is about 100,000; they withdrew from active participation in the UN because of the expense. But they still have official membership and a potential vote equal to that of the United States.

At issue was not only the admission of mainland China, but the expulsion of Taiwan—an effective, economically viable state of about six or seven times the population of Albania. But before this could be decided it will also be necessary to determine whether the question is "important," thus requiring a two-thirds vote. Few delegates would dispute Ambassador Bush's statement that for 22 years the question of representation of the great nation of China has been a major international issue—a troublesome and

intractable one." Yet many will vote that it is not an important question because it suits their national policies to do so.

It is easy to say that all this is a travesty of good sense and of democratic procedure, an outstanding illustration of the inability of the UN to cope with the problems of this complex world. This is especially plausible when it is considered that a war is going on in Indochina, quite outside the sphere of UN concern; another war seems imminent in the Indian subcontinent under the same UN disinterest; a third is temporarily quiescent in the Middle East with only minimal UN action.

Nevertheless, consider how something like the China question would have been discussed under the old diplomacy. It is doubtful whether China would have had any say at all—or at best would have been permitted token representation. Albania might have haunted the diplomats' hotels, seeking to get an unofficial word in edgewise; no one would have cared in the least about the Maldives. And the "major powers" would have settled the matter to their own satisfaction, side-stepping reality quite as much as the General Assembly does now, and storing up fuel for the next major war.

The UN has not lived up to the expectations of a quarter-century ago. It stands in need of extensive overhauling if it is to function as its Charter intends. But for all its anomalies, it is a more humane and civilized approach to the world affairs than the old diplomacy—or the old League of Nations. It must be looked at coldly, and without illusions—for it can excite neither great warmth nor many illusions. But it is a step forward; it does hold out hope.

Water on the Moon?

The most surprising information yet obtained about the moon has been announced by two Rice University scientists, who believe they have detected water on its surface in the form of geysers emerging from cracks caused by moonquakes. So vital are the implications of this report that confirmation (or refutation) of its conclusions is probably now the most important single item on the agenda of lunar science.

Until Drs. John W. Freeman Jr. and H. Kent Hills announced their finding, it had always been assumed that the moon was entirely without water. There was no evidence of water erosion on the rocks brought back by the Apollo astronauts, or any other clue to suggest the presence of lunar H₂O. But now the prospect arises that there may be water under the moon's surface, which could conceivably be tapped

by men for their own needs. Lack of water has been one of the principal reasons why permanent manned settlements on the moon have seemed impracticable. With abundant water available, it is conceivable that there could be lunar agriculture over enclosed areas properly protected both against the low gravity of the moon and the terrible cold of the lunar night.

The possibility that the water vapor that has now been detected on the moon was originally brought there by Apollo astronauts cannot yet be dismissed. Nevertheless, even before Drs. Freeman and Hills announced their findings it was becoming increasingly clear that the moon is a much more complex body than had been supposed. We are still in the very infancy of the era of moon exploration, and of its development for the benefit of the human race.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Sadat's Moscow Message

Mr. Sadat brings back from Moscow a polite but clear message: Everything that is good for Egypt is not necessarily good for the U.S.S.R. and the aid which the latter grants the former is subject to imperative requirements going far beyond the framework of the Egyptian-Israeli conflict. The Egyptian president may have some reason to regret today that John Foster Dulles refused to finance the Aswan Dam 20 years ago. The principal motive for the Kremlin's reticence, of course, is the wave of anti-Communism that followed the Khartoum coup in Libya, Egypt and Sudan. The other reason is that Moscow can in no case underwrite Mr. Sadat's conclusion that only military force will break the stubbornness of Israel.

The intolerance of the Arab countries toward Marxism is enough to convince the Soviets they will have to renounce any penetration into the Mediterranean from the moment the conflict is settled, by force or otherwise. Their position is diametrically opposite that of the Americans, who, on the contrary, have an audience to rebuild in the Arab world and need peace to do so.

—From Combat (Paris).

Arms for Northern Ireland

The Russian and Eastern European propaganda agencies have chosen to interpret the disorders in Northern Ireland through the standard categories of imperialist repression and colonial revolt. Their accounts have been tendentious, lurid and hostile in tone to the governments of Northern Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

That need cause no surprise. Furnishing weapons is a very different matter. There is armed insurrection in Northern Ireland. The state is under attack. The attack comes from quarters which have been condemned, their methods and their organizations, by the elected, civic and clerical representatives of the minority in whose interests they pur-

port to operate. For a government, the Czech government, to permit the sale of arms to one of the organizations waging that attack—if that proves to be what has happened—would be in the language of diplomacy an unfriendly act toward the government of the United Kingdom.

—From the Times (London).

Almost a Miracle

It seems almost a miracle that so far major hostilities and even significant skirmishes have been avoided between India and Pakistan as a result of the turmoil in East Bengal during the past seven months. The strain might well have been too much for good neighbors, let alone for two countries whose inveterate enmity is still compounded by rival religious fanaticism.

It is tempting to assume that war by accident or design can be staved off indefinitely. Nor is it likely, if it came, that it could be localized in one of the world's most crucial strategic areas, where Russia and China confront each other—Russia linked to India by a brand new defense treaty that ended Indian non-alignment, and China equally squarely behind Pakistan in word and deed.

In 1966, Mr. Kosygin ended that Indo-Pakistani war, and vastly boosted Russian prestige, by his mediation at Tashkent. This time Russia, backed by immensely expanded military power, seemed at first inclined to exploit the situation. She has, however, been brought up sharply by her Arab friends, who support Pakistan. Attempts to placate them led to difficulties with India. Such are the problems of empire.

This is a case where neither side, nor their backers, has anything to gain by war. All must show the greatest restraint, and President Yahya, instead of blaming India for the mess in East Pakistan, should clear it up speedily and thus remove the cause of the tension.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 20, 1896

PARIS—The Liberty states that the hearing of the libel action brought by M. Turpin against M. Jules Verne and his publisher, M. Hetzel, has been fixed for October 23 before the Ninth Correctional Chamber. M. Turpin, who claims 50,000 francs damages, contends that he has been introduced as one of the characters into M. Jules Verne's novel, "Face au Drapeau." He will be represented by M. Coullin and M. Montell.

Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1921

PARIS—As a climax to more than 200 threatening letters that he has received within the last week, demanding him to use his influence to prevent the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two Communists convicted of capital crimes in the United States, Ambassador Myron T. Herrick had a narrow escape from assassination yesterday evening when a bomb exploded in his bedroom at the Embassy, Avenue de Messine.



The Shape of Things to Come

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—At home the United States has frozen wages and prices but abroad there is an opposite trend. President Nixon is deliberately unfreezing our overseas position. Both the American dollar and American diplomacy are adrift.

For many months the President has obviously been planning the dramatic moves and journeys in which he is now involved. Last March 12 he told me: "We must continue our Soviet negotiations and open the door to cooperation in China. And in this way there will be a chance of building a world that is relatively peaceful." He added that the Vietnam war was ending and would not be a political issue next year. "In fact, I seriously doubt that we will ever have another war."

The business of creating a new relationship with nations long regarded as our principal adversaries does not automatically presuppose cooling off toward our principal friends. But, whether the President wishes it or not, there is bound to be some change.

U.S. Diplomatic Stress

The emphasis of U.S. diplomatic concern has been devoted for years to relations with Britain, Western Europe, Canada, Japan, and, to a surprising degree, India. Israel has also been a primary source of attention and we still hope to de-fuse the explosive Middle East situation.

Now allied relations are starting to show signs of change, even before Nixon takes off on his sensational tour of Communist superpower capitals. There has been a sag in traditional U.S.-Canadian friendship. Likewise, while Washington and London remain loyal chums, the British drive toward Europe's Common Market has inevitably loosened ties to the U.S.A. A writer in the London Observer commented this week:

"As Britain moves closer to Europe, her relations with both the Soviet Union and the United States seem to be near their

lowest point in years. . . . In the trade conflict which threatens to embitter relations between the European Common Market countries and the United States, Britain is inevitably siding with the Europeans. Over China there is also a parting of the ways."

The Currency Issue

U.S. friendship with Western Europe has somehow seemed a bit more sour since the currency crisis became dramatic. Furthermore, American influence in India has virtually vanished. India is no longer regarded by Washington as a laboratory experiment where we can prove that democracy works with both freedom and stability in a massive country—thus offsetting the Chinese example to developing lands.

We never suited our Indian policy to our Indian dream, poisoning the former by our parallel Pakistan policy. Today Washington regards once-neutralist India as virtually a Soviet satellite.

As for Japan—the souring of relations has been distressing. The one-two punch administered by Nixon through failure to give advance notice of his Peking trip after all these years of warning the Japanese to take it easy on China and then by chopping Japanese export markets came at a moment of maximum inconvenience.

Emperor Hirohito was about to take off on his first imperial tour which, apart from an Alaskan airport, where Nixon paid his respects, eluded the United States. But he attracted a shower of boos from our European allies.

One English paper found Hirohito's presence "squalid." Another referred to "a sense of nausea." Dutchmen booed and Prince Bernhard refused to attend the lunch which his wife, Queen Juliana, gave the imperial couple. The Japanese can't blame us for such bad manners but they lump America together with its allies as "the West" and some

are beginning to wonder if that's where they really belong. Nixon is searching for peace on a planetary scale. This is bound to readjust international relationships, ultimately to end the Indochina war and also to reduce our military contribution to NATO. The Economist calls it "a fine piece of showmanship" and adds: "Mr. Nixon has surprised and delighted American public opinion and reminded the world that conservatives are often very good at pursuing flexible foreign policies."

But, while freeing his own hands in the bargaining game that is about to start, the President cannot help but free the hands of certain of our allies. Japan, for example, is being assiduously wooed by Moscow to help develop Siberia. The old kaleidoscopic patterns are changing with dizzying speed and nobody can foresee what the new scheme of things will be, even a few years hence.

Cutting Down a Legend

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Every day of the year under rainy skies or sunshine, ordinary Americans and visitors from overseas come by the hundreds to a hillside in Arlington, Va., to visit the grave of John F. Kennedy.

But among the intellectuals, it is open season on Kennedy. The old men of the Establishment and the young men of the New Revisionism agree that his reputation as a President is much inflated. Dean Acheson before his death told a British interviewer that Kennedy was out of his depth in the White House. In an interview with Ronald Steel the other day, Walter Lippmann agreed with Acheson. Columnist Carey Williams writes of his pleasure that at last the country is be-

coming "disenthralled" with the Kennedy myth.

In books and critical journals and newspaper interviews, the downgrading of Kennedy proceeds. This indictment deserves examination. Kennedy, it is said, set the pattern of the kind of foreign policy carried out by Lyndon B. Johnson with all its disastrous divisive consequences here at home. Furthermore, it was the Kennedy appointees—Rusk, McNamara, the Bundys—who carried out that foreign policy. More broadly speaking, Kennedy's soaring rhetoric and ambitious policies intensified the globalism, the image of America as the world's policeman and social worker, which is so out of fashion today.

... Pay Any Price

A passage is often cited from Kennedy's inaugural address: "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, support any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

But who is to say that John Kennedy would have deemed a major land war in South Vietnam necessary "to assure the survival of liberty"? Lyndon Johnson made that decision in 1965 some 18 months after Kennedy was in his grave.

Nobody forced Johnson to make that decision. He entered office convinced that Vietnam was worth fighting for and he acted on his own convictions. It is absurd to picture him in foreign affairs as the ignorant puppets of his dead predecessor's policies. When it suited him, Johnson changed them. Immediately upon taking office, for example, he placed Thomas Mann in charge of both the Alliance for Progress program and of all Latin American affairs and rapidly changed the tone and direction of Kennedy policies in the hemisphere.

Forgetful Critics

But what about Rusk, McNamara, the Bundys? In assuming that Kennedy would have followed their Vietnam advice as Johnson did, critics conveniently forget that at his death Kennedy was disenchanted with Rusk, whom he planned to replace after the 1964 election. More impor-

tant, they ignored the fact that Kennedy's foreign policy was a continuation of the policy of his predecessors.

The support is "soft" reflecting nothing more than favorable impression some major leaves who have seen him in appearances on the late talk shows. But these show that Lindsay, months after his swiftness, is a potentially Democratic contender primary states as New Massachusetts, Florida and California. His now seems just a natural hand McGovern—and perhaps insure problem.

Humphrey Still

But McGovern is one whose chances are by the large field. Hubert H. Humphrey, his shoulder in his big road support. In Humphrey's prospective organized labor and party elements by the candidacy of Scoop Jackson, of up significant support old-guard Democrats. And looming over as a brokered-convention as Edward M. Kennedy hold on the imagination of politicians see.

Ted Kennedy is to keep Democratic home state of Massachusetts signing up with Governor or other car he is still a real force in the nomination, in of George Meany, Daley and dozens of old Democrats.

His increasingly peevishness at party New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota states are doing no courage support for. It is an extraordinary situation the Democratic months before their. And that may be a not to write off Governor's chances—else's.

Letters

The American Hospital

Just a brief supplement to the plea of Mr. Barrett (HT, Oct. 11) on behalf of the American Hospital at Neuilly. Our family used the hospital for five years when I was stationed in Paris. Five years later during a brief visit in the capital, I came down with pneumonia. When the bronchial tubes began rattling, my first thought was of Neuilly.

I was welcomed with open arms by director Fullerton, diagnosed with speed and treated with the skill which I had long since come to expect from Dr. Tom Hewes, and clapped into bed, where *une brave infirmière* in a starched cap took my temperature. After one look at the thermometer, she gave a low whistle, and said, "Mais quel est ce que vous fabriquez là, monsieur, voyons?" Then I knew I was in good hands, and that I would receive attention fit for a sick human rather than a disordered machine. I began to get better right away.

I found the hospital a little more crowded and the staff more burdened than in 1965. But the cleanliness and comfort, the meticulous medical care, the good food (a miracle in hospitals!) and above all the loving and intelligent attention of the French nursing staff made recovery easier, although it diminished my zeal to regain the cold outside.

If the American Hospital needs help, then help it must have from all its friends, American and French, past and (wishing no one bad luck) future. I can assure them they will look far and long these days before they find the high standards, professional and human, that prevail at Neuilly.

JOHN A. BOVEY Jr.,
The Hague.

Names and News

An advertising agency survey of the 1970-71 American news media to date revealed that apart from the heads of church and

state, the leading news-makers were the Kennedy family, Norman Mailer, LBJ and Richard Nixon, the Beatles, Frank Sinatra, and Leonard Bernstein. Most often in the news were Spide Agnew and Marjorie Mitchell. Do these people accurately reflect contemporary American tastes or the stimuli of desperate circulation managers? For the sake of civilization I sincerely hope it is the latter, when the merits of such quickly distinguished men as George C. Marshall and Dean Acheson go virtually unnoticed until they are dead.

OLIVER TAYLOR,
London.

The Colonel's Cars

Col. McCormick may have owned Pierce-Arrows as Mr. Howard Nelson states (Letters, Oct. 14) but the vehicle that he used to take him from Campigny Farm to the Tribune Tower for most of the period between 1931 and 1950, when I was his neighbor on North Michigan Avenue, was a Rolls-Royce coupe. Its body was of especially heavy steel and it was equipped with bullet-proof glass. The car was generally parked in the forecourt of radio station WGN next to the Nathan Hale statue. On nice spring days it was pleasant after lunch to stroll by, gawk at the car, tap on the glass, and pass the time of day with the chauffeur.

This was in the days before

presidential limousines were fitted with bullet-proof glass and it was almost unique. The only other car in Chicago at that time so equipped was also parked on Michigan Avenue, only about four miles south. It was a Lincoln and belonged to a fellow named Al Capone, who lived in the nearby Lexington Hotel.

JOHN C. WEISERT,
Oibourne, France.

Cardinal's Hosts

Mail often arrives on leaden feet to my sylvan hamlet, hence this delay in commenting on the "Cardinal's Hosts" (Letters, Oct. 9-10). Yet, in view of the 15 years of controversy around the subject, may these few additional days constitute no obstacle to answering the puerile complaint of that letter.

Resolutely entrenched behind initials, M.B.S. bewails the lack of open communication with the U.S. Embassy of Budapest for the prolonged presence of the cardinal on the premises. This "sacrifice" was no carefully camouflaged top secret. *Per longum et laryngum*, from Moscow to Cape Town, every single person with only a few ounces of political acumen was well aware of the situation. Bewailing the "martyrdom" of the Budapest U.S. Embassy may have benefited the comrades-in-tyranny, none else. As it is, an embassy, wherever it is situated, remains an integral part of the mother country which it represents and to which role each lives up according to the standards of their own country. *Vide* Sovietskaya Embassy in London.

Thus, although onerous under many aspects, harboring the unwanted cardinal all those years merely shows that sometimes people and countries still live up to their moral commitments. An oddly reassuring thought in these times of dissent.

E.C. DESSEWFFY,
Casaca, Portugal.

Missing the Boat?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—George McGovern's managers think the press is missing the boat on his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Political reporters, they say, are underestimating Sen. McGovern as badly as they underestimated Eugene J. McCarthy's chances against Lyndon Johnson four years ago.

They cite the accomplishments in the organization area that they say make McGovern "a very viable candidate," not the complete longshot he is usually called. They claim that 2,000 volunteers have enlisted to work with him in the primaries in New Hampshire and Wisconsin, with county-level organizations functioning in two-thirds of the counties in the latter state a full seven months ahead of the primary.

McGovern's Oregon chairman says he has 500 workers in the tri-county Portland area alone, who will conduct a door-to-door canvass for the senator next month to bring out more supporters.

Even if these claims are slightly exaggerated, there is little doubt that McGovern's field organization in the primary states rivals or exceeds that of anyone else in the race. But other, more important questions remain to be answered. McGovern may have organized his faction of the party, but it is not clear that the McGovern faction has expanded to the point that it is a potential majority.

To Counter Muskies

The original goal of the McGovern forces for 1971 was to establish him as the chief challenger to Edmund S. Muskie. That has not happened; indeed, McGovern has not yet managed to monopolize the support of the Democratic left.

Harold Hughes and Birch Bayh have dropped out of the race, but Fred Harris is poaching on McGovern's territory and—far more serious—John Lindsay appears to be moving steadily toward an open candidacy.

Polls taken in widely scattered states from New England to the West Coast are turning up surprisingly high approval ratings

for Lindsay among Democratic voters.

The support is "soft" reflecting nothing more than favorable impression some major leaves who have seen him in appearances on the late talk shows. But these show that Lindsay, months after his swiftness, is a potentially Democratic contender primary states as New Massachusetts, Florida and California. His now seems just a natural hand McGovern—and perhaps insure problem.

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هذه احدى النسخ

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David S. Broder

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"I was tired..."

This is my first trip to Europe and my first Air France flight as well. I was very tired when I got on the plane, and nonetheless I found the trip agreeable. The flight was pleasant, the service attentive, and the cooking very good. I tasted several French wines. They were excellent!"

Paul Francisco Sanchez Elia, student
Avenida Alvear, Buenos Aires
Interviewed at Orly on December 13, 1970
Air France flight 082, Buenos Aires - Paris

AIR FRANCE
le bon voyage

Paris Theater

Bitter, Black Humor
As the Odéon Reopens

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI)—The Odéon Theater reopened this week with Jean-Claude Grumberg's "Amorpha d'Ottenburg," putting into practice Minister of Culture Jacques Dubaut's plan to make the venerable Left Bank theater a laboratory for "creation and research."

Once the second House of Molière and more recently under the direction of Jean-Louis Barrault, it will now be consecrated exclusively to new plays, native and foreign, and the revivals of contemporary works such as the Jules Verne "Stefan Zweig version of Jönsson's 'Volpone' later in the season."

The Odéon will not maintain a permanent troupe; its boards will be at the disposal of established companies: the Comédie-Française, the Jeune Théâtre National and various national dramatic centers.

The new program was inaugurated last Wednesday evening with an imposing staging of the Grumberg play; it was the first time it has been played.

The latest play by the talented, young author of "Domaine, une Fenêtre sur la Rue," is a satirical allegory of ambitious design. It is set in a medieval court against an ominous spiderweb backdrop of concentration camp barbed wire and illustrates with bitter, black humor how

tyranny is reborn from the very victory over tyranny, the seed of monstrous oppression sprouting phoenix-like from the ashes of its defeat.

Remote Kingdom

The elderly, sit-by-the-fire monarch of a remote Gothic kingdom discovers with paternal pride his idiot son's drastic remedy for national economic recovery: the plowing under of all the unproductive—the old, infants and the hopelessly ill. This radical solution is perfect—

But in the sudden sunlight of power, the idealistic conqueror, radiant in shining armor, spares the evil efficiency expert, engaging him to aid in the country's reconstruction. This brand of adviser multiplies. The serfs are allotted double rations, but swayed as before and the shadow of the dark past falls across the scene. The concentration camp which has disappeared in the glow of liberation reappears in the background and



From left: Jean-Paul Rousillon, Rosy Varte, Paul-Emile Delbar at the Odéon.

the conclusion is that all will soon be as before—only worse. Grumberg's play with its murky castle, conviving courtiers and macabre machinations has the outward air of a revenge tragedy by one of the more ferocious Jacobites, but there is no trace of Webster or Tourneur in its writing. No blaze of poetic metaphor illuminates its sombre scene. Childishly, there is an excess of flimsy shrieking and abominable howling and recourses to gross gutterisms to do duty as comedic relief. Loquacious in

the extreme and without intermission, it is sometimes in danger of talking itself to death.

Jean-Paul Rousillon's direction endows the verweight script with a theatrical fluency, a mastery feat. In addition he portrays the spineless, murderous freak of the title. Outstanding in the company he has recruited are André Rysner as the sanctimonious cardinal of mummy aspect; Paul-Emile Delbar as the misguided king; Rosy Varte as the nerve-racked queen; Michel Aumont as the deformed counselor; Francis Huster—judged by many to be a new Gérard Philipe—as the beguiling troubadour; and Jean-Luc Boute as the disappointing liberator.

There is a striking set with a network of tangled barbed wire and a hovering vulture looking down from a globe on high, the work of Nicholas Politis, an imaginative scenic artist who has also designed the costumes.

The New Deal for the Odéon has begun encouragingly with a superb staging of an arresting play by a gifted dramatist of the avant-garde.

"Le Personnage Combattant"—which Jean-Louis Barrault is reviving at the Reccamier—is a lamb chop of very different cut. It is scarcely to be classed as a play at all, being a two-hour monologue in which a middle-aged author is seized with panic on a dire midnight in a dreary hotel room as he contemplates his past, present and future. He is occasionally interrupted in talking to himself by the appearance of an exasperated room service waiter (Michel Robin)

In the first playlet, "Friends," two friends "chat" about the death of a third friend. She was taken immediately after eating fried eggplant, Barnes reports. The second playlet has a "hard-as-nails old girl in a Bronx basement being visited by her Academy Award-winning film star daughter." The acting is by Graydon Hall and Madeleine Sherwood with staging by Tom Millett.

"Look Me Up," a musical review playing in the Plaza 9 Music Hall, is a compilation of songs from the 1920s, directed by Costas Omeros. "This is no simple sing-along at Your Father's Pajamas, but a serious attempt to give new life to grand old tunes," writes Mel Gussow in "The Times." The songs, with few exceptions, are familiar, but the cast is fresh. They have excellent voices and a certain amount of style. Omeros, Laurence Taylor (conception and book) and Bob Tucker (choreography) "occasionally kid the material, but they do not camp."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critics rated new plays and movies:

MOVIES

"The French Connection," directed by William Friedkin, from a screenplay by Ernest Tidyman, "is a very good new kind of movie, and that in spite of its being composed of such ancient material as cops and crooks, with thrills and chases and lots of shoot 'em up," according to Roger Greenspan. "The French Connection" is a film of almost incredible suspense, and it is in-

cludes the most brilliantly executed chase sequence I have ever seen." The movie concerns a heroin shipment from Marseille to New York. Gene Hackman's characterization of a narcotics squad detective is "one of the most successful in his career," Greenspan said.

"Zeppelin," a World War I tale directed by Etienne Perler, rated "a flimsy, lighter-than-air spy tale that wouldn't burden a carrier pigeon," with A.H. Weiler. Michael York stars as Geoffrey Richter-Douglas, a Scots lieutenant torn between allegiance to country and family ties in Germany.

PLAYS

"Friends" and "Relations," two plays by Eugene Yarni at the Provincetown Playhouse, rated "brief but hardly to the point" in "The Times." "There are two dialogues, two sketchy sketches," Clive Barnes wrote, "that do not so much expose characters as traduce them. They are both quests for eccentricity..."

Missing Bra

HOUSTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Police are searching for a bra 35 feet long. The garment is a piece of canvas sculpture, constructed one foot to the inch, from a size 40C bra. It was created by artist Dick Wrap, and disappeared Saturday night from the Contemporary Arts Museum here where it had been on display.

Washington

Republican Night at Kennedy Center

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Last night was Republican night at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The third and last of its major halls—the Eisenhower Theater—opened with Clairo Bloom starring in Henrik Ibsen's "A Doll's House" on stage and President and Mrs. Nixon in the limelight out front.

The 1,100-seat theater is the only one of the big auditoriums under the Kennedy Center roof to bear a name. It came to life six weeks after the inaugural performances in the Opera House and Concert Hall, where the Kennedy family shared largely.

The Nixons shared their presidential box last night with the late Republican President's only son, John Eisenhower, former am-

bassador to Belgium, and his wife Barbara.

Top staff members of the White House went to the black-tie premiere in force, along with Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney and their wives.

Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower, the President's 74-year-old widow, did not attend. She was busy with previous commitments in Abilene, Kan., and elsewhere that revolved around celebration of her husband's birthday on Oct. 14.

There are two likenesses of Eisenhower just outside the auditorium entrances, off the grand foyer. One is a 16-inch bronze bust by Nixon Tregor, the only sculptor for whom he sat as President.

The other is a copy of a 300 Eisenhower portrait by Anthony Williams of Houston. Ordered 10 days ago, it was rushed completion and brought to Washington Sunday by the plane. Mr. Williams' original hangs in the White House and was the President's favorite depiction of himself.

There was some question why Roger L. Stevens, the star's board chairman, had picked a 90-year-old classic by a New England playwright to open the theater, rather than a new American play or an American movie.

Mr. Stevens replied that he had been unable to get his hands on a new script of sufficient merit and so had chosen "A Doll's House," which ran for 111 performances on Broadway last season to critical acclaim.

Boloney: A Pale Reflection of Mortadella

By Waverley Root

THE name of Bologna has contributed a word to the English language. The type of sausage called boloney in the United States is so named because it is a pale reflection of Bologna's own special sausage, mortadella.

A great deal of mediocre sausage is misleadingly referred to as mortadella, but as made in Bologna, mortadella is one of the great sausages of the world, which well deserved the accolade accorded it in 1861 by Ovidio Montalbani, a doctor and a gourmet, who called it "the noblest of all pork products."

Many other experts, before and since, have agreed, and have praised other Bologna sausages as well. Toward the end of the 18th century, Andrea Schott noted that Bologna was making "salami and sausages of which there is no equal in the whole country."

Francis Desenne in 1869 wrote in his "Nouveau Voyage d'Italie," "The salami of Bologna are renowned in the whole world." (Salami are sausages, salumi is the general word for processed pork products, including sausages, and also, for instance, ham.) Toward the end of the 17th century an Englishman, E. Veyard, reported that "the Bologna trade extensively in silk, velvet, linen, puppies, but above all in sausages, which are sent to all parts of Europe."

A dissenting opinion was expressed by Anatole France, who found mortadella unpleasant in taste and indigestible for the stomach: "but he had with him, during his visit to Bologna,"

This article is adapted from Waverley Root's "The Food of Italy," which will be published in New York in November by Atheneum. It has been selected as a special alternate choice of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

wrote Alessandro Cervellati, "his tyrannical friend, Madame Cailavet, which was certainly no help to the digestion."

Hashed Pork

Mortadella is made of finely hashed pork, kneaded well together, highly spiced, and packed tightly into sausage casings. The flesh is even and smooth, the flavor subtle and delicate. Sometimes the casing is the skin of a whole suckling pig, into which the meat is stuffed with such artistry that no incision is visible—unless you pull up the foreleg and look under it, which is where you will find the hole through which it was inserted.

This trick was known to the ancient Romans, and some authorities are of the opinion that mortadella was first made by them and has been manufactured continuously since, a theory which they buttress by another concerning the origin of its name. They point out that the Romans made a sausage called "murtata" because it was flavored by myrtle berries, mortella in modern Italian—hence, mortadella. The only trouble with this theory is that it is not myrtle berries which provide the characteristic flavor of mortadella, but whole peppercorns, and these are so much the indispensable mark of mortadella that its heavy peppering is recorded even in the 15th cen-

tury, when pepper was so precious that it was used as money.

The ancient Romans apparently did make a sausage which was a precursor of mortadella, but disappeared from public use with the fall of the empire, either took refuge in the mountains, or was reinvented. In any case, it emerged in the 14th century when the Corporation dei Mortadellieri, the guild of sausage-makers, was organized in the Bologna region in 1376. The monks added the fine uniformity of seasoned pork which still distinguishes this sausage by coloring it painstakingly with madder and pebble, using a mortar and pestle, for this purpose.

was called the mortar for meat—mortello della carne mortale, which, forebodingly, duplicated the name mortadella.

Mortadella is not the only of the Bologna "larder" dialect word for a sausage, (chianti), for the province many other sausages, and they have done so for centuries. It was in the 18th that One Lando wrote in his "Compendio Della Fiera Notabile Monstruosa d'Italia ed Altri Luoghi" do not want to forget to signal in Bologna are made the best sausages ever eaten, whether they meant to be eaten raw or cooked which sharpen the appetite. hour of the day; they make a scene, though long made in Bologna, probably originated other provinces of Emilia-Romagna. What is definitely peculiar to Bologna is the habit of long plump sausages with lei on Christmas Day.

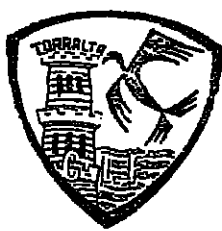
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Experts Call It Political Problem

Size of U.S. 'Turnaround' Disputed

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI)—International monetary experts, convened last month with laying groundwork for breaking the national deadlock over the "crisis," reported today they had gone as far as they could in their economic studies to recommend that cabinet members again try to tackle the problem on a political level.

It is far from certain whether politicians will take up the issue before more progress is made and it is rumored that they may order their deputies to the drawing boards.

Although there was no agreement on the specific economic needed to unravel the dead-end, the officials now believe, contrary to what was expected a month ago, that whatever the outcome is eventually agreed to, they are "likely to take" against a background of economic expansion and not a slide recession.

Mar Emminger, vice-president of Bundesbank, said these are the major conclusions of the and-a-half meeting of Work-Party Three held here under auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Focus on Size
The focus of the meeting was the size of the improvement United States needs in its size of payments, which Washington estimates at between \$10 billion and \$13 billion.

Mr. Emminger stressed that this is a hypothetical target, based on an assumption that the U.S. economy is operating at full employment and other cyclical variables. Based on the current situation, he said, the U.S. goal would be an \$8 billion to \$9 billion improvement from the present position—estimated to be run at a \$5 billion deficit.

There was no agreement among other delegates from Britain, Japan, the five largest EEC members, Canada, Sweden and Switzerland—on how much of a turnaround is necessary in the accounts.

The majority of these delegates seemed to agree on a turnaround, based on the situation at present, of \$5 billion to \$6 billion of the United States. Mr. Emminger said, however, he added, "I was more suggestions for smaller turnaround without any details."

His is the critical question as improvement, whatever is agreed upon, will come at expense of diminished surpluses in the accounts of American major trading allies. Mr. Emminger said the experts estimated that this burden may be a loss of one-quarter to one-third percent annually, a two-year period, of the "crisis" GNP.

The experts from these countries were "very cautious" in assessing their domestic present future economic trends and own balance-of-payments. In fact, Mr. Emminger added, their estimates were conservative that they do not square with existing financial data.

Parity Fears
There was no attempt to reconcile these differences, he said, natural at this stage to have inconsistencies. He expected that this caution results the fact that positions taken may be used later as a for negotiating changes in currency parities.

As agreement on the size of the turnaround and how the money should be shared can be achieved by cabinet members, Mr. Emminger said, he is highly political. This is the question back in the U.S. of treasury secretaries and cabinet members who had decided on this very point.

For the economic backdrop, Emminger said an OECD study on present trends and prospects gives a "reassuring outlook."

The study projects that the real growth (that is minus the effects of inflation) in the U.S. gross national product in the first six months of next year will be up 6.3 percent, at an annual rate, from the previous half.

This compares with an increase of 4.1 percent in the first six months of this year over the previous half and an estimated 4.6 percent improvement in the current half year. For all of 1971, the real GNP is expected to show a 3.1 percent gain over 1970, he said.

Comparable estimates for Canada, Japan, Germany, France, Britain and Italy together were a 4.8 percent increase in the first half next year compared with 3.8 percent in the opening six months of this year and an estimated 3.4 percent for the current period.

The poorest improvement is expected in Germany, where a 1.8 percent gain is projected in the 1972 half. He declined to give the specific OECD figures for the other countries.

The OECD figures are based on the assumption that the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge remains intact. The figures appear to indicate that time is on the side of the negotiators, that a natural improvement in the U.S. accounts may be in the making and that fears of a recession may be unfounded.

This afternoon, the officials regrouped as deputies of the Group of Ten, with Belgium taking the chair of Switzerland, to discuss reforms of the monetary system. This meeting will continue tomorrow.

Schiller Asks Europe to Help U.S. Balance of Payments

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Oct. 19—West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller appealed to his European partners today to join in a "fair and balanced offer" to help the United States out of its balance of payments crisis.

"We in Europe must seize upon the world's readiness to compromise," he told parliament. He was introducing a record-high "austerity" budget for 1972.

The budget breaks the 100 billion deutsche mark (\$33 billion) level for the first time, and is 2.4 percent up from last year. But foreign attention centered upon Mr. Schiller's remarks on the world currency crisis.

He did not directly refer to reports of a supposedly secret U.S.-West German deal affecting West German exports, but indirectly he appeared to be knocking the story down by stressing the need for a European united front.

In Luxembourg, the European Common Market foreign ministers agreed to start deliberations on a common position, together with Britain, from which they could go into negotiations with the United States. "The West German representative there assured the Six that Bonn would not do a one-sided deal with the United States."

The confusion surrounding the contacts between Mr. Schiller and U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally was somewhat cleared up by Economics Ministry sources here today. They, too, denied that any private deal had been arranged by the two men.

Mr. Connally simply told Mr. Schiller that if a multilateral arrangement with the Common Market proved to be impossible, then bilateral relations were not out of the question from the American point of view, an official source here said.

Mr. Ziegler, who is also president of France's Aerospatiale company, joint builder with British Aircraft Corp. of the Concorde supersonic airliner, said the French government had raised the matter with its Common Market partners in Brussels.

"France is not master of the game," he said. "This question is one for the European Economic Community to answer."

"The USIAS (United Syndicate of Industries Aeronautiques et Spatiales) has decided unanimously that our products must be protected by adequate customs barriers," he said. "This is regrettable but indispensable."

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Xerox Profit Rises 11.7% In 3d Quarter

New Orders 'Excellent' Despite Summer Lag

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 19 (UPI)—Xerox Corp. earnings rose 11.7 percent in the third quarter compared with the year-ago period and 10 percent in the nine-month period, the company said today.

The company said that the third quarter period was "excellent despite the usual summer slowdown in business activity," and a generally sluggish economy.

The computer division, Xerox Data Systems, "is still under pressure affecting the entire industry," the company said. However, incoming orders during the third quarter were moderately encouraging.

"We are substantially increasing the size and strength of our computer marketing organization, although the real impact of this expansion will not be felt before late 1972," Xerox said.

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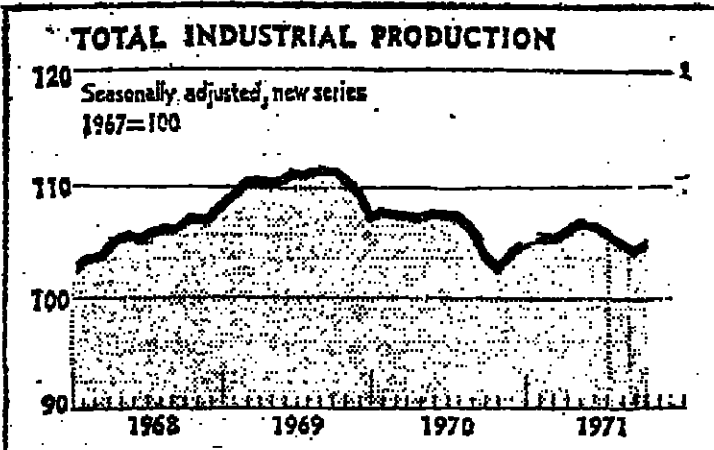
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OUTPUT RISES—Industrial production in the United States rose 0.5 percent in September after two months of decline, the Federal Reserve Board said. But the comparatively modest increase disappointed economists looking for a robust rebound in the stagnant economy. A 105.3 percent of the 1967 average, the index is still 6 percent below 1960's expansion peak. And it stands only 2 percent above the recession low of last November.

Citibank Weighs Possibility Of a 'Floating' Prime Rate

By H. Erich Heinemann

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (UPI)—First National City Bank, the second-largest in the nation, may be on the verge of announcing a "floating" prime rate that would move automatically with interest rates in the open market.

Walter B. Wriston and Edward L. Palmer, respectively chairman and chairman of the executive committee of the \$28 billion institution, who were interviewed here at the 97th annual convention of the American Bankers Association, both indicated that they were close to a decision to make this fundamental change in the setting of the minimum charge on business loans.

Mr. Palmer said that, in his opinion, the "peg" for the new floating minimum charge on business loans should be the rate on 90-day commercial paper (unsecured corporate notes) that is sold through dealers to investors in the open market.

Mr. Palmer added that, under present conditions he would be willing to lend money to Citibank's biggest and most credit-worthy customers at a rate half a percentage point above the paper rate.

In the present money market, this would imply a rate of 5 5/8 percent, three-eighths of a point below the present fixed prime rate of 6 percent. But unlike the present fixed prime-rate system which has been in effect since 1954, the new minimum business loan charge would not stay set at 5 5/8 percent, but rather would move directly in line with the paper rate—perhaps as often as once a week.

Personal Decision
Mr. Palmer emphasized that the decision to go ahead with a floating prime rate would be his personally and that he had not yet made up his mind.

A survey by The New York Times last week of senior officials all over the country disclosed a widespread dissatisfaction with the present prime-rate concept, but considerable disagreement over just exactly what should replace it. Greatly oversimplified, the bankers' principal complaints with the present prime-rate system were that it is far too inflexible, and far too vulnerable to political attack.

Bankers have been under pressure from the administration to lower the prime rate in recent weeks, but they have been reluctant to do so because of fear that the rate, once reduced, might be frozen at the lower level. In setting a "floating" prime rate the hope in part would be to defuse a major portion of such political criticism.

Japan to Offer U.S. New Monetary Plan
TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—Japan is expected to propose to the United States a three-point plan, including a 9.09 percent upward revaluation of the yen, in an effort to settle the international monetary crisis, the Asahi Shimbun reported today.

Quoting unidentified Japanese government leaders, the newspaper said the proposal will be made to U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, who will visit Japan early next month after attending the Oct. 31 inauguration of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon.

One Dollar—
LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing international rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Yesterday
Swiss franc (per 100 S.F.)	2.4895-96	2.48-49
Belgian franc	46.75-78	46.84-86
Deutsche mark	3.210	3.2225
Free Fr. Fr.	5.45-48	5.41-42
Guilder	3.3325	3.358
Swiss franc	2.5720-40	2.5755-75
Yen	330.5	330.4

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30, rue Prevost-Martin, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland
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Rally Aids N.Y. Prices, But Dow Drops 4 Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (UPI)—A lack of support sent New York Stock Exchange prices lower today for most of the session, but near the close a firming trend reversed much of the steep decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down more than 9 points at 1400 New York time, but support developed late in the day and the indicator closed at 868.43, down 4.01, its fifth successive decline.

Volume rose to 13.04 million shares from yesterday's 10.42 million.

A technical rally was attempted at the market's opening but when this failed, the bottom fell out, one brokerage house said. Since the market's retreat last week, analysts and brokers have blamed investor concern about President Nixon's Phase 2 economic program, which has not been detailed enough to ascertain what effects it will have on business.

The market has been stubborn in recent days in resisting good news which has included reports of higher corporate earnings and an announcement that industrial output rose 0.5 percent from August.

Blue Chip Declines
Among the blue chip issues declining, General Electric fell 1/8 to 61 3/4, and General Foods 3/8 to 24 3/8. Eastman Kodak was unchanged at 85 1/2. Also, International Nickel dropped 1/8 to 28 1/4 and Procter & Gamble fell 1/2 to 70 1/4.

Du Pont rose 1/2 to 152. It reported improved earnings yesterday, when it dropped. American Cyanamid reported lower third-quarter results and its stock fell 1/2 to 32 7/8. Other chemical issues were weak.

Among the auto issues, only General Motors closed up, adding 5/8 to 81 7/8. Ford dropped 1/4 to 70 1/2. Chrysler 1/4 to 29 1/2 and American Motors 1/4 to 73 1/2. Studebaker-Worthington, which fell 6 3/4 yesterday, continued down, losing 3 1/2 to 41 7/8. STP, in which Studebaker-Worthington holds a big share, plunged 1/8 to 18 1/2 on the American Stock Exchange, where it was active. STP declined 1 1/4 yesterday. Both companies reported lower third-quarter earnings.

Airline issues were mixed, with Pan American up 5/8 to 11 3/8.

Under NYSE definitions, Allegheny is the ultimate parent company and, since it does not derive half its income from brokerage operations, Jeffries is not qualified for membership.

In its claim for damages, Jeffries claims that its exclusion from exchange membership has cost it \$1 million a year. Since damaged parties to collect treble damages, the firm is asking for \$3 million for each year it is kept out of the exchange.

NYSE Charged With Violating Anti-Trust Laws
NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (UPI)—The New York Stock Exchange was formally charged yesterday with violations of anti-trust laws in its refusal to allow some publicly-owned broker-dealers to become members.

In a suit filed here, Jeffries & Co., a Los Angeles-based subsidiary of Investors Diversified Services Inc., charged it has been illegally barred from regaining the Big Board membership it held from April, 1967, to July, 1969 when it was acquired by IDS.

IDS, a publicly-owned financial service organization, is the world's largest mutual fund operator. When it acquired Jeffries, NYSE rules prohibited public ownership of members. The rule was changed in March, 1970, but it still requires that members, or their parent companies, must receive more than half their gross income from broker-dealer operations.

According to spokesmen for the company, IDS satisfies that requirement but the company, in turn, is 44.8 percent owned by Allegheny Corp., which is also publicly-owned and listed on the NYSE, but it is not a broker-dealer.

Under NYSE definitions, Allegheny is the ultimate parent company and, since it does not derive half its income from brokerage operations, Jeffries is not qualified for membership.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (UPI)—American, which was active, down 5/8 to 37 1/4 and UAL down 7/8 to 39 1/2.

Bristol Myers was the most active Big Board issue, falling 1 3/4 to 63 1/2.

American Stock Exchange prices declined. O'Keefe Copper was a bigger gainer, rising 4 1/2 to 67 1/2.

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[illegible][illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 —Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:					NEW YORK, Oct. 19 —Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:				
COMMODS	Dec.	Year ago			COMMODS	Dec.	Year ago		
Cocoa Acra, lb.	25 1/2	57 1/2			Cocoa Acra, lb.	25 1/2	57 1/2		
Cocoa 4 Santos lb.	+4 3/8	57 1/2			Cocoa 4 Santos lb.	+4 3/8	57 1/2		
ICE TEES					ICE TEES				
Princeton 64-60 38 1/2 yd.	2 7/8	18 1/4			Princeton 64-60 38 1/2 yd.	2 7/8	18 1/4		
STEELS					STEELS				
Steel billets (Pitt.) lb.	126.00	126.00			Steel billets (Pitt.) lb.	126.00	126.00		
Iron 2, P. & P. P. P. ton.	79.50	79.50			Iron 2, P. & P. P. ton.	79.50	79.50		
Steel scrap 10 lb. 1/2 Pitt.	34-35	43-44			Steel scrap 10 lb. 1/2 Pitt.	34-35	43-44		
Steel scrap 10 lb. 1/2 Pitt.	34-35	43-44			Steel scrap 10 lb. 1/2 Pitt.	34-35	43-44		
Copper elec. lb.	52 1/2-53	54-55			Copper elec. lb.	52 1/2-53	54-55		
Tin (Straita) lb.	1.68	1.73 1/4			Tin (Straita) lb.	1.68	1.73 1/4		
Zinc, R. S. L. basis, lb.	17	18			Zinc, R. S. L. basis, lb.	17	18		
Steel R. S. L. basis, lb.	1.37 1/2	1.73 1/4			Steel R. S. L. basis, lb.	1.37 1/2	1.73 1/4		
COMMODITY INDEXES					COMMODITY INDEXES				
Moody's index base 100					Moody's index base 100				
Dec. 31, 1931.	389.1	388.5			Dec. 31, 1931.	389.1	388.5		
* Nominal. 4 Added.					* Nominal. 4 Added.				
NEW YORK FUTURES					NEW YORK FUTURES				
Oct. 19, 1931					Oct. 19, 1931				
World sugar No. 11: March '72 4 7/8-7					World sugar No. 11: March '72 4 7/8-7				
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ADVERTISEMENT		Oct. 19, 1971	
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(A) A.G.F. Fund	\$2.00	(7) International Shipping P.d.	DM136.97
(A) A.I.T. Growth Fund	\$20.25	(7) Japan Growth Fund	£2.10
(A) Alexander Fund	\$3.41	(d) Iberoamerica S.A. Fund	\$6.73
(A) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$8.74	(d) Japan Growth Fund	\$2.10
(A) American Fund	\$1.15	(d) Japan Growth Fund	\$2.10
(A) Ampro Fund	\$13.13	(d) Japan Selection Fund	\$3.13
(A) Andrews Equity	\$4.15	(d) Japanese Bond Fund	\$4.27
(A) Arden Fund	\$2.15	(d) K.F. Fund	\$1.15
(A) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$2.15	(d) Kerye Real Estate F.d.	\$5.70
(A) Apollo Fund N.Y.	\$2.15	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Ascac Corporation	DM13.50	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Atlantic Acctmt P.d.	£6.71	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Atlantic Fund	\$1.15	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Austral Trust S.A.	\$1.15	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Austria Selection Fd.	\$8.20	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Austrian Growth Fund	\$1.15	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Buttriss Int'l Dvlt. Fd.	\$6.14	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Can. Govt & Energy Fd.	Can. \$13.30	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
(A) Can. Invest. Growth Fd.	Can. \$4.24	(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15
- ATL. CARTEL INT'L		(d) Kerye Fund	\$1.15

	Oct. 19, '71	
	Op.	C
London	42.56	42.
Zurich	42.57	42.
Paris (12.5 kifs)...	42.70	42.
U.S. dollars per ounce.		

Oct. 15, 1971		
Most Active—New		
Brist Myer	375,800	6
Air Airlin	328,100	3
Skyline Co	116,700	5
Air Trans	107,900	3
Goodyear	167,500	3
GenPac	103,200	2
Kaler Trec	100,400	3
Redmond	99,200	2
Alled Chem	89,200	2
FlisCityCo	87,800	2
Traveler	85,800	2
Howard John	78,100	3
Natomas	75,000	1
AMP inc	72,700	2
EIPase NG	70,000	2
Volume, all stocks	13,044 1/2	
Volume, 16 stocks	5,534 1/2	
Ratio, 15 stocks	12.7 percent	
Average price, 15 stocks	5.17	
New 1971, highs, 13 lows,	10	

tion: 44.45 -0.38: will
-0.14: finance: 71.03
Most Actives: Amer

STP Corp	387,700
Brad Corp	275,500
Chmp Horn	111,600
Tesoro Pet	67,400
Equity Corp	62,800
TesoroP wt	53,000
LeewTh wt	47,200
Syneth	47,000
Mareuth Int	45,700
Amica Ind	43,700

Approx total stock sales
Stock sales year ago
American Stock Index:

	Open	High	Low
30 Ind	120.21	120.81	120.11
20 Trn	235.95	237.21	232.50
15 Utl	114.27	115.25	113.68
65 Ssk	232.21	233.59	229.43

Standard & P.

	High	Low
425 Industrials	107.41	105.2
20 Railroads	44.71	44.2
15 Utilities	47.51	47.3
500 Stocks	97.56	96.0

Odd-Lot Trading

	Share	Buy	Sell
Oct. 16	210,217	40	
Oct. 17	221,621	43	
Oct. 18	222,171	43	
Oct. 23	227,176	46	
Oct. 24	215,969	47	

*These totals are in millions of shares.

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DM - Deutsche Marks; Ex-div.
 dena; N - New; NA - Not available;
 BF - Belgian franc; LP - Luxembourg

دعوتہ اعلیٰ الاصلہ

هكذا عند الأصل

1971 - Stocks and Sols. First, High Low Last, Chg										1971 - Stocks and Sols. First, High Low Last, Chg										1971 - Stocks and Sols. First, High Low Last, Chg												
1971	Stocks	Sols.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	1971	Stocks	Sols.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	1971	Stocks	Sols.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	1971	Stocks	Sols.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	
3679	494	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2094	42	Travelers p. 1	2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2		
3680	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2095	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
3681	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2096	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
3682	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2097	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3683	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2098	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3684	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2099	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3685	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2100	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3686	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2101	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3687	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2102	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3688	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2103	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3689	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2104	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3690	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2105	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3691	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2106	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3692	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2107	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3693	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2108	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3694	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2109	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3695	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2110	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3696	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2111	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3697	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2112	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3698	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2113	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3699	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2114	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3700	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2115	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3701	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2116	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3702	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2117	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3703	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2118	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3704	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2119	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3705	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2120	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3706	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2121	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3707	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2122	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3708	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2123	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3709	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2124	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3710	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2125	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3711	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2126	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3712	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2127	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3713	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2128	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3714	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2129	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3715	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2130	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3716	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2131	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3717	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	240	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	-1 1/2	2132	16	Traveler	250	56	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
3718	25	Nashua	2.40	152	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	494	24																							

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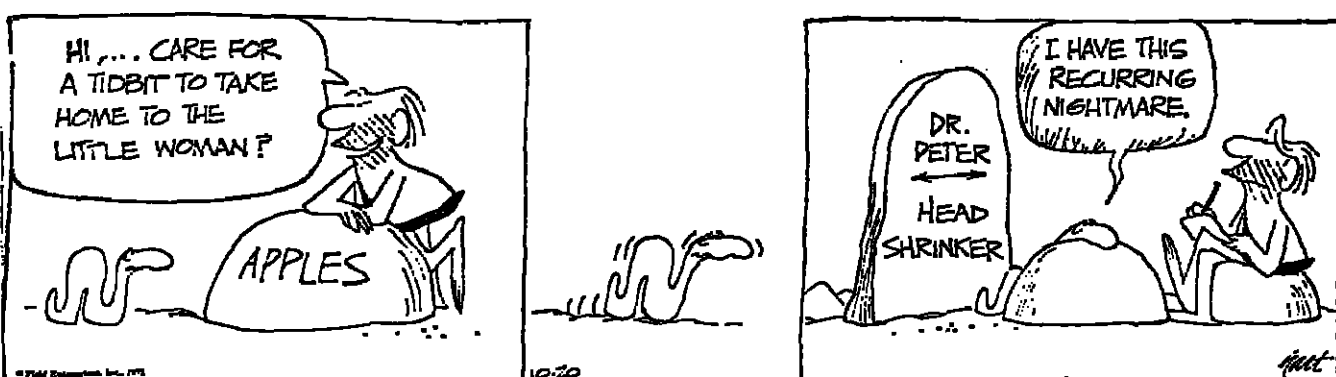
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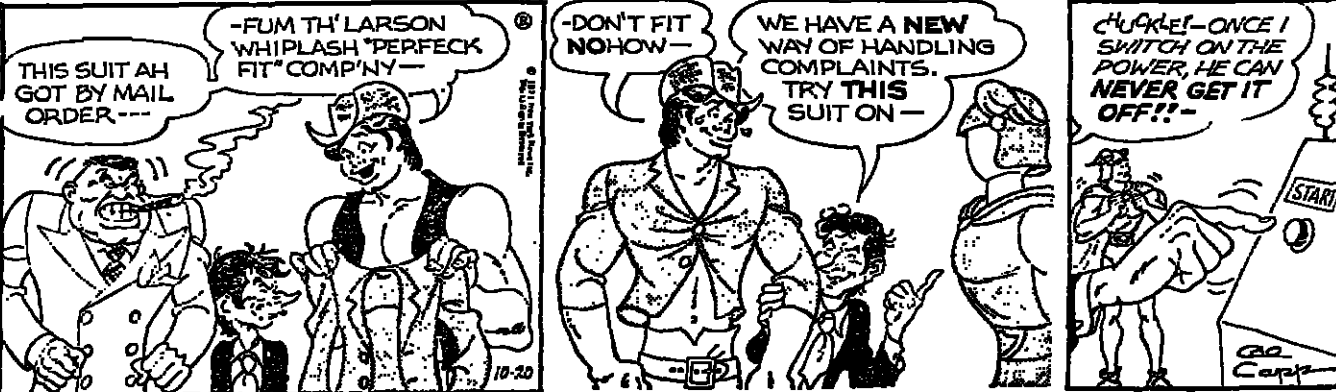
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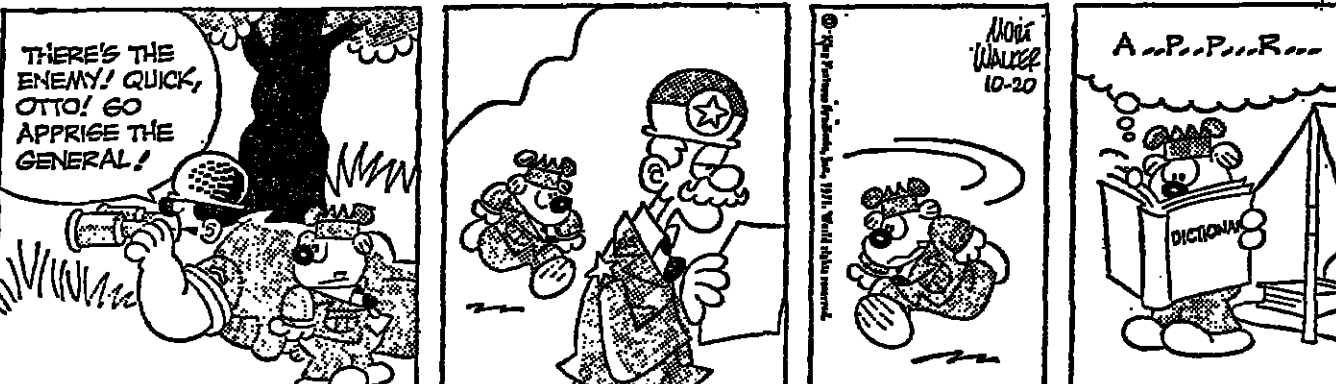
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EIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The bridge prestige of Great Britain may be on the rise again. The British have found a young team with the blend of talent and experience necessary to make a solid bid for the European title.

The nucleus will be four experts who have represented Great Britain successfully on many occasions: Jeremy Flint, Jonathan Canino, Tony Friday and Claude Rodrigue. The third pair is Rob Sheehan and Chris Dixon.

Sheehan made headlines this year by winning the Desautels Tournament of Champions with Canino ahead of numerous stars including two members of the Italian Blue Team.

The diagramed deal, played in a British selection contest, is an example of thoughtful defense by Sheehan, who sat West. He opened the bidding in third position with one heart, but ended up defending three no-trump after North made a take-out double and South jumped to two no-trump.

The heart seven was the opening lead. South played low from dummy and captured the nine with the ten. The declarer could see eight tricks, four in spades and clubs. Needing a ninth, he led a low club to dummy's ten at the second trick.

East won with the club jack and returned a heart. West took his ace, but stopped to think before making the routine play of a third heart. What could South's hand be in light of his bidding and play?

South had passed originally and then jumped to two no-trump, which would be appropriate with an 11 or 12-point hand. It seemed safe to assume that the heart king and the club ace represented seven of these, since South would hardly attack the club suit with a worthless holding himself. Thus he probably held 4 or 5 points in diamonds and spades, and East must have 2 or 3.

If South held the spade queen and the diamond king he could not be prevented from making nine tricks. Could he have the king-queen of diamonds? Hardly, for then his natural play would be to attack diamonds or spades, not clubs.

The only possibility that was both significant and realistic was that South held the two missing queens. So Sheehan led the diamond deuce. His analysis paid off when his partner produced the king and led a diamond back to give the defense five tricks.

NORTH
 ♠ A K J 4
 ♥ Q 6
 ♦ 10 9 7 3
 ♣ K 10 2

WEST
 ♠ 10 3
 ♥ A J 8 7 3
 ♦ A J 2
 ♣ Q 4 3

EAST (D)
 ♠ 9 7 6 2
 ♥ 9 5 2
 ♦ K 8 4
 ♣ J 9 6

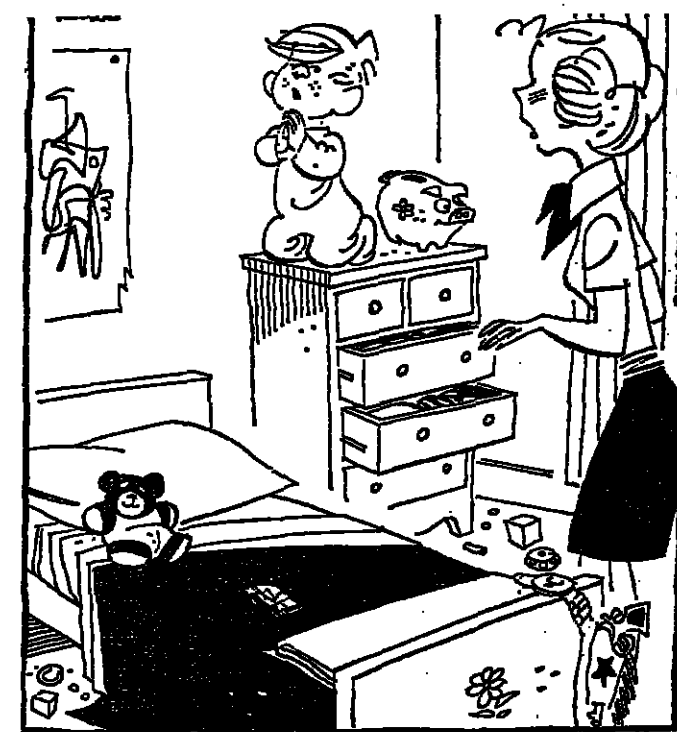
SOUTH
 ♠ Q 8 5
 ♥ K 10 4
 ♦ Q 6 5
 ♣ A 8 7 5

Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 East South West North
 Pass Pass 1♥ Dbl.
 Pass 2NT Pass 3NT.
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CARR	SCABS	WALT
AQUA	CIGARET	EMMA
MUSTARD	CLUSTERS	
PISTACHIO	NICKLES	
AFPE	OTTO	
SCATHE	HOMERUNS	
PACIES	PAPAS	MOM
RITIE	WORLD	ABBE
TIRE	SPIED	SPELL
GOUSIE	BARREL	
CONIS	SOIL	
NOGOOD	PUERILE	
ARUN	FORMER	MONEY
MALE	NOTES	POSE
ALPS	READE	ONES

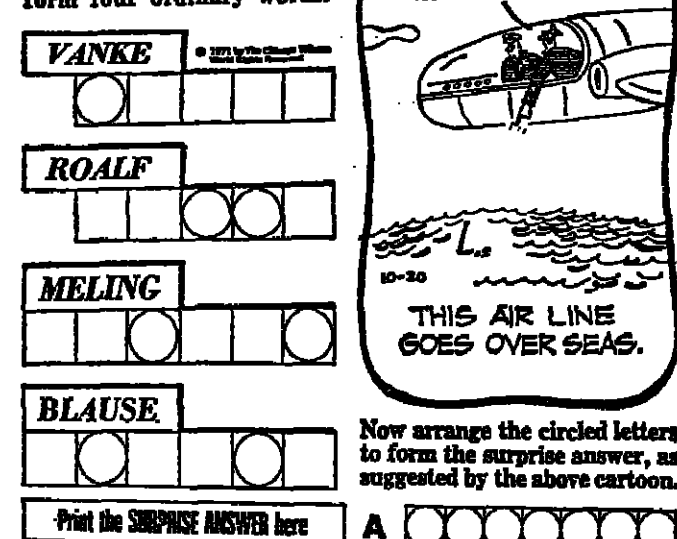
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THOUGHT HE COULD HEAR ME BETTER IF I GOT CLOSER."

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
 Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A _____
 (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles PRONE SQUAW BUSHY JUNGLE
 Answers A sharp indication that more speed is required—SPURS

BOOKS

WUNNERFUL, WUNNERFUL!

The Autobiography of Laurence Welk

By Laurence Welk with Bernice McGeehan. Illustrated by Alice Hall. 294 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Elting E. Morison

LAURENCE WELK and his Champagne Music Makers play familiar tunes on television on Saturday nights. During this hour there is some smoke that gets in your eyes, some of her laughter across a crowded room and some of the second wind supposed to blow as the days dwindle down. Even the corn is cribbed.

Those watching and listening are what Mr. Welk thinks of in genuine affection as "wonderful people." They are, as he often says, the hard-working, God-fearing, home-loving, law-abiding, beer-drinking "respectable folks." In practicing his art Mr. Welk shoots away from the hippie—and other current distractions—straight to the heartland. For many a lifetime moon he has been right on target. Prime time, coast to coast, 16 years.

To achieve this end, Mr. Welk with his big band touches all bases from St. Patrick and the Armed Forces to Mother's Day. There are polkas and tap dances and horseplay with the instruments and songs for every occasion. It may be that the Champagne Music is to Louis Armstrong as Cluett Club is to Veve Cluett and that the sentiment stirred up is to the heyday of the blood as Geritol, which sponsors the exercise, is to a physician's prescription. But it works.

Most of the members of what Mr. Welk calls his musical family and thinks of as his boys are very clean-cut men. There are also young women who are as disconcerting to the senses as the girl next door. From time to time during the hour Mr. Welk passes out news of the family—bad back, new baby—and dances a few steps with ladies in the studio audience.

It is all very richly mounted—the music stands and even the folk singers glisten—and all is smoothly dovetailed within the game plan. Every note, pleasant, girl and boy in time, in place. Beneath the rather wooden baton is a rod that is absolutely iron.

Taken altogether, the production would confirm every horrid fear that H. L. Menckens ever had about what he called, in his furious despair, the *Boobus Americanus*, and every hope of Mr. Nixon for manipulating by his schemes what he calls the silent majority.

The foundations of this hour, as Mr. Welk tells us in "Wunnerful, Wunnerful!" go all the way back to Strasburg, N.D. There he was born in 1903 into a German-speaking community in a bleak section of the middle border. As a boy who disliked farming and was "obsessed with music," he often played the accordion—polkas, schottisches, popular tunes—at the wedding feasts and name-day festivities that were the principal diversions of this cheerless region. On the morning of his 21st birthday, with the accordion he had obtained by four years of indentured labor to his father, he left the family to whom he was devoted to seek his musical fortune.

He had no working English; Elting E. Morison is Timothy Dwight College.

CROSSWORD

By Wi

- ACROSS**
- 1 Bench, in Paris
 - 5 Pauling
 - 10 Six or seven in a game
 - 14 Olive genus "ear..."
 - 16 Account
 - 17 Bank-account items
 - 19 Do—thing
 - 20 Set
 - 21 Swift-running bird
 - 23 Slower in music: Abbr.
 - 24 "Like the way"
 - 25 Like the neighbors' grass
 - 29 Rule-book man
 - 33 Outer covering
 - 34 Singer Bobby
 - 36 Kind of straits
 - 37 Door: Suffix
 - 38 U. S. cap
 - 39 Iron mold
 - 40 Strip
 - 42 Hinder
 - 44 Gourd or melon
 - 45 Maddens
 - 47 Enlarges a hole
 - 49 Sal, for one
 - 50 Trifle
 - 51 Hit the ball hard
 - 55 News accounts
 - 59 Leonardo
 - 60 "Wile" companions
 - 62 River of Europe
 - 63 Acclamation
 - 64 Melee
 - 65 Information
 - 66 Writer Joel
 - 67 —soudi
 - DOWN**
 - 1 Fear
 - 2 Choir voice
 - 3 Trun
 - 4 Kind of affair
 - 5 Circumscribed
 - 6 Arrow poison
 - 7 Denial in Dijon
 - 8 Preposition
 - 9 Term
 - 10 Thundered
 - 11 Wool: Prefix
 - 12 Templeton
 - 13 Interlock
 - 18 Island of
 - 22 Hunter
 - 25 Beef
 - 26 Up
 - 27 Join
 - 28 Dashes
 - 29 Legislative
 - 30 Levic
 - 32 More mal
 - 31 Worthless
 - 32 Western
 - 35 Go bad
 - 36 Sluggish
 - 42 Takes on
 - 43 Say again
 - 44 V.I.P.'s a
 - 45 Quip
 - 46 Sonic
 - 51 Road sig
 - 52 Neighbor
 - 53 Venice
 - 54 Addict
 - 54 Ten: Pre
 - 55 Night st
 - 56 Amazon
 - 57 Collar
 - 58 Certain
 - 61 Crafty

